Trade and Industry

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Trade and Industry

9 January 1976

News from the Departments of Industry·Trade·Prices & Consumer Protection

It's been slowing (note, slowing, not snowing) at the Royal Aircraft Establishment at Bedford. A Comet has made an emergency stop in a urea formaldehyde foam arrester bed. The foam beds – manufactured by British Industrial Plastics Ltd. and marketed by Balfour Beatty Power Construction Ltd. – are being developed to prevent aircraft, trains and other wheeled vehicles from over-running in the event of brake failure. Safety evaluation tests have been sponsored by the Civil Aviation Authority – part of its extensive safety activities outlined this week by Lord Boyd Carpenter – see page 76.

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Home News

Gerald Kaufman's statement at Concorde hearing in Washington

Gerald Kaufman, Minister of State, Department of Industry, made a statement at the opening of the hearing on Concorde in Washington on 5 January.

'I welcome the opportunity of participating in this hearing today,' said Mr. Kaufman, 'because by doing so, I can demonstrate unequivocally the importance which Her Majesty's Government attaches to the Concorde programme and in particular to the speedy and equitable resolution of services to the airports of Dulles and Kennedy.

'Since the beginning of aviation, the nations involved in aviation and the agencies who have governed and regulated aviation have sensed the importance of international collaboration. Indeed, since 1945, the history of aviation has been a story of mutual respect, co-operation and advantage. The Chicago Convention reflects these ideals. The Bermuda Agreement reflects them. The authority of ICAO – the International Civil Aviation Organisation – derives from them. It is not founded on decisive laws or hard national positions, but on this understanding – that aviation, with all its benefits, is dependent on international understanding and mutual co-operation, and on the agreement of each nation to accept actions of the others so long as they are in conformity with international standards . . .

'Greatest volume of data'

'We have provided the Federal Aviation Administration with the greatest volume of data ever made available on any aircraft. We have made Concorde available to take stratospheric readings for the American studies on ozone. We have done so because of our respect for environmental concerns and because we believe it is in the interest of everyone to put to rest some of the extravagant claims which have been made against the Concorde. Today, our case stands on the facts which have been disclosed in these studies – that is, that the limited number of flights being requested will have very little impact on the environment of the United States.

'We drew attention to the fact that the spirit of the treaties and the agreements – and indeed the spirit of all international aviation – is one of mutual respect and co-operation. These are not ideals without reality. They have practical meaning. The assumption has always been that if an aircraft meets the agreed-upon standards of airworthiness, and if it violates no agreed environmental or other standards, that aircraft will be accepted regardless of the place of its manufacture.

'There are no national rules which would bar the Concorde from commercial service in America. And there are no international standards which the aeroplane does not meet. The United States has been an active participant in the deliberations of ICAO and has been fully involved in the many international considerations of aircraft noise. The Governments and peoples of Britain and France would find it difficult to believe that the United States – the most successful of the world's nations in the field of aviation – would take steps to exclude this aircraft from its territory.

Environmental issues

'Environmental issues are of course bound to engage our attention today. I can claim to speak with some personal acquaintance with the subject, since until seven months ago I was an Under-Secretary of State in the British Department of the Environment. And Britain and France, you will note, are two of the relatively few countries which have separate departments of the environment.

'Regarding the Concorde, both my own Government and the Government of France have proceeded responsibly and, I claim, with real sensitivity to the concern of our peoples and to possible problems in all parts of the world of supersonic commercial aircraft.

'We claim no easy answers to questions about the environment. However, where a new technology is concerned, and when that technology offers real benefits to men and to nations, it is important to consider environmental impacts carefully and without exaggeration. The developers of the Concorde, both French and British, have based their environmental case on the facts as they can best be ascertained. We have gathered and processed the data according to the most scrupulous methods we know and we have made these data available to everyone concerned. And we agree with you, Mr. Secretary, that environmental issues such as the possible impact of noise on the community, such as the possibility of significant ozone depletion, if they are recognised as matters of serious concern, must be weighed against other considerations: the benefits of Concorde service; the benefit to be gained in the long-term from the utilisation of new and promising technologies; the value of co-operation among nations; and the importance of equity among friendly peoples . . .

'When considering the significance of environmental factors, we are not here today to discuss supersonic flight in general – supersonic military aircraft have been flying for many years throughout the world – nor to assess the safety of Concorde as an aircraft – that has already been established by the competent authorities of Britain and France in accordance with the international treaties. We are trying to judge today whether four flights a day into Kennedy Airport, New York and two flights a day into Dulles Airport, Washington, will have any injurious effect on the community.

'Noise is the main issue. We must all be concerned about any increase in the noise burden of people living near airports. That concern is emphasised as it results from the introduction of an indentifiable new and regular air service, be it by Concorde or by any other aircraft.

'Evidence about Concorde is on the record. This shows, as we have often said, that the noise characteristics are comparable to those of the narrow bodied long-range jets which fly in and out of Washington and New York all the time. The estimates published in the environmental impact statement show that the additional effect of Concorde at New York is very small indeed, and at Washington there is no additional effect at all.

Ozone

'On ozone the position of the British and French Governments is quite clear. It simply is not a significant problem in relation to the flights proposed. If it were I, for one, would take it very seriously. But in any case, concern about the possibility of ozone reduction is not uniquely associated with the operation of supersonic passenger aircraft.

'It seems to us the issue is this: How can all nations set up a programme to monitor and control the many impacts on the stratosphere. Britain and France are ready to play their part.

'The British and French Governments are indeed mindful of their international obligations. Your environment is our environment. Your ozone layer is our ozone layer. We believe that the case presented in the environmental impact statement, and the case we shall put forward here today clearly demonstrate that the flights proposed carry little environmental effect, and that those possible effects are more than counterbalanced by the broader considerations of public policy and mutual advantage.'

Reporting of air incidents and defects mandatory

The reporting to the Civil Aviation Authority of incidents and defects affecting the safety of British registered public transport aircraft over 2,300 kgs became mandatory on 1 January.

World-wide experience of accidents has demonstrated that a number of them might have been avoided if operators had been alerted concerning previous relevant occurrences. Until now the reporting of incidents and defects in the UK has been on a voluntary basis and although the response was good the Authority feels that a fully comprehensive reporting system for all such occurrences will help further to improve Britain's already high air safety record.

The new Mandatory Occurrence Reporting scheme will require aircraft manufacturers, airline operators, pilots, engineers, air traffic controllers and aerodrome personnel to report to the Authority within 96 hours any occurrence which has endangered an aircraft or, if not corrected, could have endangered an aircraft.

Confidentiality assured

The Authority's Chairman, Lord Boyd-Carpenter, has given an assurance that the names of individuals sending in reports will be kept confidential, unless disclosure is required by law or the informant gives consent. This is to encourage all who are employed in civil aviation to give timely information about occurrences which might help to make flying even safer.

Lord Boyd-Carpenter emphasises that the Authority's primary concern is to secure free and uninhibited reporting and that it will not be its policy to institute proceedings in respect of unpremeditated or inadvertent infringements reported under the scheme. A full statement by Lord Boyd-Carpenter about the Authority's policy on these matters has been published in an Information and Guidance Document on Mandatory Occurrence Reporting which has been made available to those affected by the scheme.

Safety Data Unit

All reports to the Authority will be processed by a newly set up Safety Data Unit and fed into a computer which has been programmed to 'file' the reports on a cross indexing system.

As the bank of reports builds up, it will be a relatively simple operation for the computer to search its store of reports to identify any history of occurrences which have a similarity so that these can be analysed by the Authority's safety experts to see what action might be taken.

One of the most important parts of the new system will be the circulation, to the industry– manufacturers, airlines, pilots and engineers – of a weekly digest giving brief details of reports received. This will serve to alert the industry to particular problem areas. In addition those in the industry will be able to call upon the Authority's Safety Data Unit for additional information about particular occurrences or series of occurrences.

A.B. Tirfing, Hoverlloyd's parent company has exercised its option on SR.N4 006, which is under construction at the British Hovercraft Corporation factory at Cowes, Isle of Wight. The order for the hovercraft and spares is worth over £5 million. The 200-ton SR.N4 is a Mk. 2 version of the Mountbatten class craft which will carry 280 passengers and 37 cars at speeds of up to 60 knots. It is similar to their three existing craft in service but updated to the latest standards which include many improvements. The picture shows the 004, which plies between Pegwell Bay, Ramsgate, and Calais. The new craft will enter service on June 1977 and will increase Hoverlloyd's cross channel carrying capacity to 15,680 passengers and 2,070 cars per day during the peak summer season. Carryings by the company since 1969 amount to 5 million passengers and 700,000 vehicles.

Catalogues of Government Publications

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Africa Container Lines

Further information was received on 5 January from the Container Terminal Co., Lagos, Nigeria, on the position of ships carrying Africa Container Lines containers. Africa Container Lines has ceased trading (see *Trade and Industry*, 2 January 1976, page 10).

Anna Presthus. Discharged and departed.

Bow Ek. Discharged at Freetown. *Bow Ek* containers will be collected from Freetown by *Bow Oak* and brought to Lagos.

Bow Oak. Berthed and discharging. Thereafter departing for Freetown (see above).

Cambridge. Discharged and departed.

Grethe Reith. Confirmed off Port Harcourt.

Hetland Ranger. Berthed and discharging.

Monsun. Still off Lagos.

Weser Exporter. Discharged and departed.

The position of the following ships is still uncertain:

Anna von Bagen. Understood to have offloaded at Cotonou.

Eastern Street. Understood to be still at Las Palmas.

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

Under Section 35 of the Patents Act 1949 the following patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the dates specified.

Number	Grantee	Subject-matter
15 December 1975		
1,136,400	Middleton Welders Ltd.	Improved method for resistance welding and apparatus therefor
1,166,633	Middleton Welders Ltd.	Improvements in methods for connecting two metal skins or sheets
1,037,503	Afga-Gevaert Aktiengesellschaft	Photographic camera
1,072,272	FEB (Great Britain) Ltd.	Improvements in the storage and handling of chemical substances
1,238,955	Hopkins and Buckland Ltd.	Improvements in safety guards for windows
1,267,640	Jubilee Components Ltd.	Improvements in worn drive hose clips
1,372,099	La Salle Steel Co.	Improvements in or relating to steel
19 December 1975		
1,063,942	Societe Anonyme Automobiles Citroen	Improvements in or relating to variable-patio hydraulic transmissions, more particularly for motor vehicles
1,065,844	Societe Anonyme Automobiles Citroen	Improvements in or relating to twin-cylinder internal combustion engines having two opposed pistons in each cylinder
1,035,335	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Semi-conductor manufacture
1,350,015	Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd.	Improvements in or relating to battery chargers
1,039,110	Industrial Developments (Packaging) Ltd.	Improvements in and relating to the heat sealing of plastic film
1,126,750	The Regents of the University of California	Compound cyclonic flow inductor and use thereof in carburettors
1,256,053	Fuji Oil Co. Ltd.	Whipping topping and a process for producing the same
1,279,347	Albert Cozic	Bilage pump
1,350,959	Societa' Italiana Resine SIR SpA	Process for preparing silver-containing catalysts
1,399,385	Egyesult Izzolampa es Villamossagi Reszverytarsasag	Tungsten bodies capable of retaining their shape at high temperatures

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

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Licensing arrangements under the Consumer Credit Act

Detailed plans were announced on Wednesday 7 January by the Office of Fair Trading for the start of what is probably one of the biggest peacetime licensing operations ever undertaken in the UK.

This is the licensing system laid down by the Consumer Credit Act 1974, which will involve virtually every business in the field of credit and hire.

Commenting on the OFT's plans for implementing the Act John Methven, Director General of Fair Trading, said: '1976 is going to be "Consumer Credit Year" as far as my Office is concerned. The Act is a complex and far-reaching piece of legislation which will give more protection to consumers and will benefit the credit industry. The Act replaces a variety of different laws about credit – some dating back to the last century. Now, for the first time, there will be similar rules covering all forms of credit.

'The licensing system will ensure that people in the credit or hire businesses, or those connected with credit or hire such as debt collectors, debt counsellors and credit brokers, have passed scrutiny as far as their past conduct is concerned. The granting of a licence will not, of course, imply any assurance from me that a licence-holder is competent in his particular line of business.

'Therefore although I shall not be saying, for instance, that a person or firm is capable and efficient, I shall, in granting a licence, be saying that, on the information I have been able to uncover, the licence-holder's business practices are not unfair and he is not involved in unlawful activities. This should increase the reputation and standing of everyone connected with the granting of credit. I believe it will do much to eliminate unfair trading practices and to maintain consumer confidence.'

Separate categories of licence will be issued to cover not only the activities of those who themselves actually provide credit or hire (such as banks, finance houses, TV rental firms or high street shops providing their own credit or renting goods) but also the activities of those with less obvious roles to play in the field of credit or hire. These connected activities needing a licence will include debt collectors, debt adjusters and counsellors, credit reference agencies and those who introduce others to sources of credit (credit brokers). This will bring in a variety of people such as solicitors, accountants and other financial advisors, estate agents, motor dealers and high street shops which introduce their customers to finance houses providing credit under, for example, hire purchase agreements.

Licence applications will be called in, by category of business, in three stages. The first applications are being called in from 2 February 1976. Licences will be valid for three years and there will be a basic fee of £45 for a standard licence.

It is essential that all those involved in any way in the field of credit and hire are aware that they may need a licence from the Office of Fair Trading. The national advertising campaign will start at the end of January 1976 and advertisements will be placed in most national daily papers, Sunday papers and some regional papers. A further advertisement will remind people that they must apply for their licence before the closing date.

The advertisements will invite those who think they might need a licence to send for application forms and a free 30 page booklet – 'Do You Need A Licence?' – this explains who needs a licence and how to apply. The booklet will be sent in bulk to local authority Trading Standards Departments and the Department of Commerce in Northern Ireland for distribution to local firms affected by the Act. Copies will also be sent to trade associations and to law firms, accountants, banking services and moneylenders and pawnbrokers.

Licensing

Virtually all businesses involved in or connected with credit or hire will eventually need a licence from the OFT and it is thought that approximately 100,000 licences will be granted.

It will be an offence to trade without a licence and agreements involving unlicensed traders will not be enforceable in law.

Timetable

The timetable for licence applications will be as follows:

Licences will not be granted automatically. Applicants will have to satisfy the Director General that they are fit persons to engage in those activities for which a licence is sought and that the name under which they operate is neither misleading nor otherwise undesirable. When considering applications the Director General will take into account any evidence indicating that the applicant, any of his employees, or in the case of a corporate body, a 'controller' of that body, has committed any offence involving fraud or other dishonesty or violence, contravened any provision made under the Consumer Credit Act or other consumer legislation (for example the Trade Descriptions Act), practised discrimination on grounds of sex or colour or engaged in business practices which appear to be deceitful of oppressive or otherwise unfair or improper whether unlawful or not.

The application

The applicant will be required to submit detailed information relating to his business and his fitness to hold a licence. The Trading Standards Department for the local authority in whose area the applicant carries on his business will have to be told when an application is made and a form will be provided for this. If the Chief Trading Standards Officer has any relevant information about the applicant he will pass it to the Director General.

Fees

The fee for a standard licence covering a single category of business will be £45 and the licence will be valid for three years. Alternative ways of arriving at a scale of fees were considered but the over-riding consideration was to arrive at a simple calculation which would be easily understood by the applicant and those with whom he would deal in business. To submit the wrong fee might lead to an ineffective application and an invalid licence, with attendant risks of prosecution and unenforceable contracts. It was found that the only really practical method which would be easily understood by all and which would reduce administrative costs for both applicants and the licensing operation was to charge a flat rate fee.

Since a licence will last for three years the basic fee works out at £15 per year; this can be offset against income or corporation tax. It will result in those at present licensed under the Moneylender Acts normally paying less (at present they pay £50 per year) and pawnbrokers paying the same over a three year period.

People engaged in more than one category

Category of business	Earliest date for sending applications	Latest date by which applications should be sent	Date from which a licence will be required (the appointed day)
Credit reference agency Debt collecting Debt adjusting Debt counselling	2 February 1976	31 May 1976	3 August 1976
Consumer credit business Consumer hire business	3 August 1976	31 January 1977	1 April 1977
Credit brokerage	1 April 1977	30 September 1977	1 December 1977

Services for the Small Firm

An Exhibition and Seminar on 'Services for the Small Firm' will be held in Burnley on 27-29 January.
Staged by the Department of Industry's Manchester Small Firms Information Centre, the exhibition will be held in the Lancastrian Banqueting Suite, Centenary Way, Burnley, from 14.00-21.00 each day. Admission will be free.
Further details of the exhibition and the series of evening seminars may be obtained from the Manager, Manchester Small Firms Information Centre, Peter House, Oxford Street, Manchester M1 5AN. Telephone: 061-832 5282. Early application is advisable since accommodation at the seminars is strictly limited.

of business may apply for all categories at the same time and an additional amount of £10 per category will then be payable. A licence will require a special endorsement for canvassing goods or services on credit off trade premises and there will be an additional amount of £10 payable for this.

Appeals procedure

There are arrangements under which traders may make representations to the Director General if he is minded to refuse an application, and if in the end he does not grant a licence there is an appeals procedure. The Director General has power to withdraw or suspend a licence, and again the trader can make representations and appeal where necessary.

NEDO pay charts

Two new charts* have been prepared by the Manpower and Industrial Relations Division of the National Economic Development Office drawing on material from the Department of Employment New Earnings Survey (NES). The aim of the charts is to present in a simplified form some of the considerable amount of detailed information given in the survey about levels, distributions and make-up of earnings in different occupations, industries and wage-negotiating groups.

The charts show:

1 Employment in the public and private sectors
2 Make-up of pay and earnings for major national collective agreements (public and private sector) and Wages Councils
3 Highest and lowest paid occupations
4 Industries in which PBR overtime and shift pay are highest as a proportion of earnings
5 Industries with the highest proportion of employees earning less than £25
6 Movement in earnings, 1970-74, and changes in the dispersion of earnings.

The figures in the charts refer to April 1974; some of the information on which the charts are based was not available until about a year after the NES survey date. However, while the level of basic rates of pay and earnings has increased substantially for most groups of employees since April 1974, the dispersion of earnings changes only slowly and the main features of the earnings distribution shown on the charts will not have altered much.

* Earnings in GB 1974: the composition and determination of pay, price £3.25, postage paid £3.75 from Neddy Books, NEDO, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QX.

Average retail food prices on 11 November 1975

Average retail food prices of about 80 important food items on Tuesday 11 November 1975 are shown in the table below. The Department of Employment collects these prices from 200 areas in the United Kingdom on one specific day each month for the General Index of Retail Prices. They come from between 500 and 1,000 retailers representative of those from whom the great majority of the population make their purchase. Many of the items vary in quality from retailer to retailer and partly because of these differences there are considerable variations in the prices charged for many items. An indication of these variations is given in the last column of the table, which shows the range of prices within which at least four-fifths of the recorded prices fell. The average prices are subject to sampling error.

The current figures will be published in the December 1975 issue of the *Department of Employment Gazette*. Prices since November 1967 have been published in earlier issues.

AVERAGE RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM
11 NOVEMBER 1975
Average prices and price range (per lb. unless otherwise stated)

Item	Average price p	Price range From p	Price range To p
Beef: home-killed			
Chuck	63.8	58	70
Sirloin (without bone)	97.4	80	120
Silverside (without bone)*	83.3	75	92
Back ribs (with bone)*	59.2	48	70
Fore ribs (with bone)	56.7	48	66
Brisket (without bone)	56.4	45	66
Rump steak*	114.7	90	130
Beef: imported chilled			
Chuck	60.2	50	70
Silverside (without bone)*	77.0	66	84
Rump steak*	94.8	76	120
Lamb: home-killed			
Loin (with bone)	72.3	64	82
Breast*	21.4	15	30
Best end of neck	53.9	34	70
Shoulder (with bone)	47.5	40	58
Leg (with bone)	68.1	60	76
Lamb: imported			
Loin (with bone)	55.5	48	64
Breast*	15.6	10	20
Best end of neck	45.2	34	56
Shoulder (with bone)	38.6	34	44
Leg (with bone)	59.6	56	64
Pork: home-killed			
Leg (foot off)	64.4	56	75
Belly*	46.0	38	52
Loin (with bone)	77.8	68	86
Sausages			
Pork	37.1	32	42
Beef	32.2	28	38
Roasting chicken			
Broiler, frozen, 3 lb.	30.1	26	34
Fresh or chilled, 4 lb. (oven ready)	35.6	30	42
Fresh fish			
Cod fillets	57.0	48	66
Haddock fillets	60.5	50	70
Haddock, smoked, whole	57.5	48	68
Plaice fillets	73.1	60	85
Halibut cuts	106.9	80	140
Herrings	29.6	20	36
Kippers (with bone)	38.9	32	48
Fresh vegetables			
Potatoes, old, loose			
White	7.0	6	8
Red	7.5	6	8
Potatoes, new, loose	†	—	—
Tomatoes	23.3	18	28
Cabbage, greens	8.3	6	11
Cabbage, hearted	7.8	5	11
Cauliflower or broccoli	13.0	7	18
Brussels sprouts	11.2	7	15
Peas (b)	†	—	—
Runner beans (b)	†	—	—
Carrots	6.9	5	10
Onions	9.7	8	12
Mushrooms, per ¼ lb	10.8	9	13
Fresh fruit			
Apples, cooking	12.2	10	15
Apples, dessert	13.4	10	18
Pears, dessert	16.2	12	20
Oranges	14.1	10	18
Bananas	15.7	14	18
Bread			
White, 1½ lb wrapped and sliced loaf	15.8	13½	17
White, 1½ lb unwrapped loaf	16.4	15½	18
White, 14 oz loaf	10.7	9½	11½
Brown, 14 oz loaf	11.5	11	12½
Flour			
Self-raising, per 3 lb	19.3	17	24
Bacon			
Collar*	60.8	50	68
Gammon*	81.7	70	92
Middle cut, smoked*	74.3	66	84
Back, smoked	82.6	68	94
Back, unsmoked	79.8	62	92
Streaky, smoked	62.1	55	73
Ham (not shoulder)	103.9	80	120
Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can	26.4	20	31
Canned (red) salmon, ½-size can	63.9	53	72
Milk, ordinary, per pint	8.5	—	—
Butter			
New Zealand	32.0	30	34
Danish	35.2	32	38
Home produced	35.6	31	40
Margarine (a)			
Standard quality (without added butter)	23.8	21	26
Lower priced	22.4	20	24
Lard	19.6	16	24
Cheese, cheddar type	46.3	38	52
Eggs, per dozen			
Large	42.6	39	48
Standard	38.6	36	42
Medium	35.0	32	37
Sugar, granulated, 2 lb	22.8	21	25
Instant coffee, per 4 oz	40.6	37	47
Tea, per ¼ lb			
Higher priced	12.6	11½	13
Medium priced	10.5	9½	12
Lower priced	9.5	9	10

* Or Scottish equivalent.
† Insufficient or no quotations.
(a) Now quoted at average price per lb.
(b) Peas and runner beans discontinued from January 1975.
Source: Department of Employment.

OFT suggests all-in prices

Shoppers are misled by prices in advertisements, shop windows, catalogues, price lists and menus which do not adequately show the full sums they must pay, according to the Office of Fair Trading.

The OFT has been looking into the problems arising from misleading pricing methods of all kinds. It has decided first to tackle the most common problem in this area – the omission from a price of any tax payable on retail sale. VAT is the prime example, and in a consultative paper published last month the OFT proposes that, in future, all prices shown should be inclusive of tax.

The consultative paper – which is being sent out to trade associations, local authorities and consumer organisations for comment – says the quotation of prices, without the VAT element, occurs frequently in advertisements or displays directed at shoppers.

Advertisements, brochures, catalogues, price lists and menus sometimes contain bold headline prices, or long lists of prices, with the indication, 'plus VAT', given only on a back page or in an obscure corner. Tickets in window displays can be seen quoting prices without the tax element – the VAT exclusion being made clear only in one small notice in the corner of the window; the notice sometimes being placed obliquely so that customers entering the shop may not see it.

Extremely small print is used to an extent which sometimes suggests that sellers may be trying to conceal the VAT liability and a variety of terminology is used. Examples quoted by the document include: 'VAT exclusive' . . . 'VAT extra' . . . 'with VAT' . . . 'VAT on prices' . . . 'subject to VAT' . . . 'sub VAT'. Prices given orally in quotations – eg for repairs – usually do not include any mention of VAT.

Advertisements addressed to shoppers by manufacturers giving indications of their recommended retail prices sometimes exclude the tax element.

Prices which do not show the tax payable seem to have two adverse effects on consumers:

They mislead and confuse the consumer about the full amount payable on purchase, especially as the shopper cannot be expected to remember whether the VAT rate on a particular item is 8 per cent or 25 per cent. And even if the correct rate is known, working it out may be difficult. The purchaser may not discover the true cost until the bill is being paid. Having reached this stage, the customer may feel obliged to go through with the transaction. In some cases – such as repair work or a restaurant meal – the customer can feel obliged to pay what seems an increased price because the repair has been done or the meal eaten.

Prices which do not include the tax element impair shoppers' ability to compare the prices of different traders. Searching for the 'best buy' involves the use of consumers' time, as well as other resources, and if searching is to be carried out efficiently and at the lowest net cost to society, price quotations – like other relevant consumer information – should be capable of easy evaluation.

The OFT suggests two main ways of dealing with the problem:

It should be an offence for anyone to state – in writing or orally – his selling price or charge for goods or services if the price or charge excludes the amount of tax the buyer must pay.

It should be an offence to advertise any other price – eg a manufacturer's recommended price or maximum price, or a 'typical' retail price – which excludes the amount of tax payable on retail sale.

Under these suggestions, a trader could give a breakdown of the 'all-in' price provided that the total price was shown in figures at least as prominent as the rest. This would allow traders with, for example, large sales to foreign visitors or trade customers, also to indicate the price without the VAT element.

It is also thought that the 'selling price' provisions should apply to rates of commission. This would mean it would no longer be possible to state that a commission rate was 10 per cent when, in fact, the amount to be paid by the customer would be 10 per cent plus VAT.

Comments on the proposals are being sought by 31 January. Comments and requests for copies of the consultative document should be addressed to: Office of Fair Trading (VAT), New Court, Carey Street, London WC2A 2JT.

Proposed acquisition by Amalgamated Industrials of Herbert Morris

On 15 December 1975 Mrs. Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission for investigation and report, under the provisions of the Fair Trading Act 1973, the proposed acquisition by Amalgamated Industrials Ltd. of Herbert Morris Ltd. The Commission are required to make their report within five months.

The Monopolies and Mergers Commission wish to have comments or evidence on this proposal from interested parties. Any person or organisation wishing to give such evidence should therefore write as soon as possible to:

The Secretary,
Monopolies and Mergers Commission,
New Court,
48 Carey Street,
London WC2A 2JT.

Clearance of merger proposals

Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, has decided, on the information at present before her, not to refer the following proposed mergers to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission under the provisions of the Fair Trading Act 1973.

Sime Darby Holdings Ltd. and Marryat Group Ltd.

Alexander Howden Group Ltd. and Halford Shead (Holdings) Ltd.

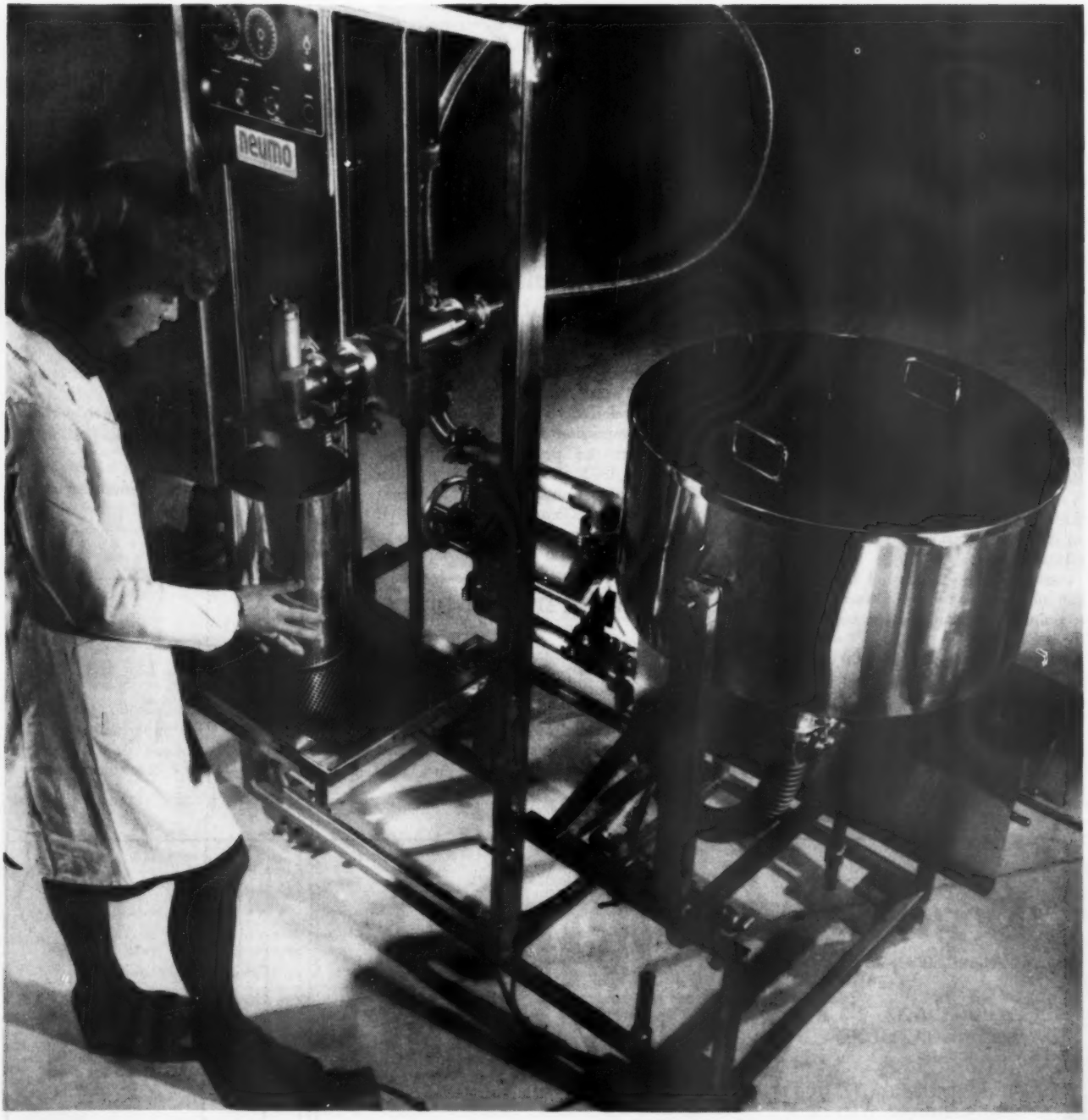
International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation and Erie Electronics Ltd.

King&Co
Chartered Surveyors
1 Snow Hill,
London, EC1A 2DL
Telephone 01-236 3000
Telex 885485
Also in Manchester,
Leeds & Brussels.

INDUSTRIAL &
COMMERCIAL PROPERTY

New from Britain

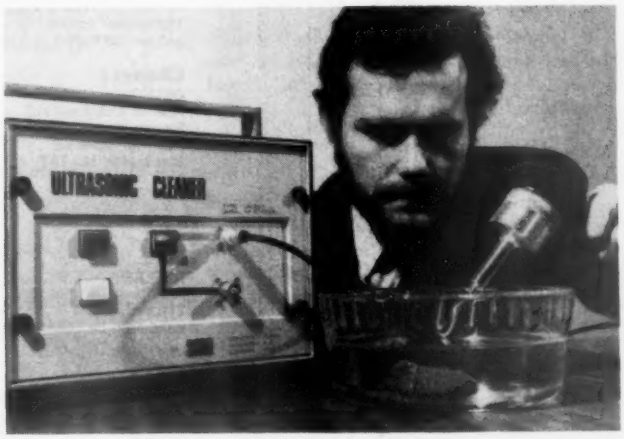
This semi-automatic filling machine has been developed by Neumo Ltd., Newhaven, Sussex, for the rapid handling of foaming and non-foaming liquids for the food, paint and chemical industries. It is operated by a single air signal which starts a sequence of functions to complete the fill. The machine, mainly in stainless steel, is mobile and fitted with counterbalanced variable-height top fill or automatic rise-and-fall bottom filling heads which clamp into position and are interchangeable. Optional equipment includes an automatic counter to give multiple pump cycles, adjustable filling platform, roller conveyor and a 135-litre capacity product tank with float level control.



Right: This ultrasonic device for cleaning delicate fossils has been developed by Simms Group Research and Development Ltd., London W3 in association with the British Museum. The museum authorities calculate that two years' work to clean 200 fossil specimens by conventional methods is reduced to 15 months by using this technique. Industrial applications include the cleaning of fine mechanisms, watches and jewellery.

Left: Information can be encoded simply, easily and with a high degree of security by this portable battery or mains operated unit developed by J. Donne Holdings Ltd., London W1. The Codex 8 has 32,767 combination settings. After a five digit key has been entered in the unit, messages in plain language to be coded for transmission by telephone, telex, telegram, morse, letter or speech are spelt out on the keyboard.

Bottom: A compact but highly efficient threshing machine – one of the many ancillary equipments for a versatile British cultivator/power unit produced by Boscombe Engineering Ltd., Poole, Dorset. Suitable for threshing crops such as wheat, sorghum, rice and mustard at an output of some 300 lb per hour it is one of the attachments for the Landmaster Lion.



Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act 1958

Dealers in securities

The following changes have taken place in the lists of dealers in securities under Sections 3 and 16 of the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act 1958.

Licensed dealers

Additions:

Atlantic International Securities Ltd., 65–66 Queen Street, London EC4R 1EH.

Trinity Municipal and General Finance Brokers: Christopher Donald Kirkland-Whittaker, Osborn House, Trinity Trees, Eastbourne, Sussex.

Offers and Blanchard Securities Ltd., 11 Old Jewry, London EC2R 8DS.

Donbourne Ltd., 109 Wolmer Gardens, Edgware, Middlesex HA8 8QQ.

Deletions:

Hawtin and Partners Ltd., 4 City Road, Finsbury Square, London EC1Y 2AQ.

Heenan Beddow Securities Ltd., Kingsbury House, 15–17 King Street, St. James's, London SW1Y 6QU.

Change of name:

Gwent and West of England Enterprises Ltd. to Gwent Enterprises Ltd., 31 Windsor Place, Cardiff.

Change of address:

Cedar Holdings Ltd., 18/20 St. Andrew Street, London EC4P 4JB.

Exempted dealers

Additions:

Orion Termbank Ltd., 1 London Wall, London EC2Y 5JX.

Change of name:

Midland Bank Finance Corporation Ltd. to Samuel Montagu (MBFC) Ltd., 114 Old Broad Street, London EC2P 2HY.

Bankruptcy records for England and Wales

Details of bankruptcies in England and Wales are maintained in a public search room at Room 901, Thomas More Building, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2A 2JY.

Searches can be made personally or by an agent and a fee of 25p in respect of each bankruptcy inquiry is payable at the time.

Authorised unit trust schemes

The following amendments have taken place in the list of unit trust schemes authorised under Section 17 of the Act and published in Part 5 of the 1975 particulars of Dealers in Securities and of Unit Trusts.

Group and/or name and address of management company	Name of scheme	Name and address of trustee
Additions		
Gartmore Fund Managers Ltd. Cayzer House 2 St. Mary Axe London EC3A 8AP	Gartmore American Trust	Midland Bank Trust Co. Ltd. 27/32 Poultry London EC2P 2BX
Schlesinger Trust Managers Ltd. 19 Hanover Square London W1R 9DA	Schlesinger American Exempt Fund	Midland Bank Trust Co. Ltd. 27/32 Poultry London EC2P 2BX
Schlesinger Trust Managers Ltd. 19 Hanover Square London W1R 9DA	Schlesinger Exempt Fund	Midland Bank Trust Co. Ltd. 27/32 Poultry London EC2P 2BX
Changes		
DELETE Abacus Arbuthnot Ltd. Barnett House Fountain Street Manchester M2 2AP	Abacus Arbuthnot Eastern and International Unit Trust	The Royal Bank of Scotland Ltd. PO Box 51 St. Andrew Square Edinburgh EH2 2YB
	Abacus Growth Fund Units and Abacus Income Fund Units	The Royal Bank of Scotland Ltd. PO Box 51 St. Andrew Square Edinburgh EH2 2YB
AND REPLACE BY Arbuthnot Securities Ltd. 21 Leven Street Edinburgh EH3 9LH	Abacus Arbuthnot Eastern and International Unit Trust	The Royal Bank of Scotland Ltd. PO Box 51 St. Andrew Square Edinburgh EH2 2YB
	Arbuthnot Growth Fund Units and Arbuthnot High Income Fund Units	The Royal Bank of Scotland Ltd. PO Box 51 St. Andrew Square Edinburgh EH2 2YB
DELETE Henderson Gross Fund Management Ltd. 28 Austin Friars London EC2N 2ED	Henderson Gross Fund	The Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. St. Helens 1 Undershaft London EC3P 3DQ
AND REPLACE BY Henderson Unit Trust Management Ltd. 11 Austin Friars London EC2N 2ED	Henderson Gross Fund	The Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. St. Helens 1 Undershaft London EC3P 3DQ
DELETE Slater Walker Trust Management Ltd. 30 St. Pauls Churchyard London EC4M 8DA	Jessel City of London Unit Trust	National Westminster Bank Ltd. 41 Lothbury London EC2P 2BP
AND REPLACE BY Slater, Walker Trust Management Ltd. 30 St. Pauls Churchyard London EC4M 8DA	Slater Walker City of London Trust	National Westminster Bank Ltd. 41 Lothbury London EC2P 2BP
DELETE Jascot Securities Ltd. 21 Leven Street Edinburgh EH3 9LH		
AND REPLACE BY Arbuthnot Securities Ltd. 21 Leven Street Edinburgh EH3 9LH		
DELETE College Hill Unit Trust Managers Ltd. City Wall House Finsbury Pavement London EC2B 2EU		
AND REPLACE BY College Hill Unit Trust Managers Ltd. 6 Wardrobe Place Carter Lane London EC4V 5HR		
DELETE Oceanic Unit Trust Managers Ltd. 3/5 Norwich Street Fetter Lane London EC4P 4DA		
AND REPLACE BY Oceanic Unit Trust Managers Ltd. 15 Great St. Thomas Apostle London EC4V 2BB		

Technology News

Tribology course – dynamic seals

Among the most important problems encountered by industrial companies is that of ensuring adequate sealing on bearings and glands of rotating and reciprocating shafts of operating machinery. The seriousness of the problem is shown by the attendance, to date, of over five hundred delegates from all sections of UK industry at courses on dynamic seals organised by the National Centre of Tribology at Risley. The application of good tribological principles to seals can bring cost savings on maintenance, cleaning and replacement. These practical, one-day courses are designed to enable companies to capitalise on this potential by familiarising engineers and designers with the functions and operation of various types of seal and by providing guidance on selection and application.

The next course will be held at Risley on 2 March 1976. The lecturers, all acknowledged experts in the field, will be: Dr. P. D. Swales, Lecturer in Fluid Dynamics, Mechanical Engineering Department, University of Leeds; K. R. V. Lock, Chief Engineer, Crane Packing Ltd.; Dr. E. T. Jagger, Consultant, formerly Chief Engineer, George Angus and Co. Ltd.; and J. A. Stephens, Technical Director, Bestobell Seals Ltd.

The course fee is £30 (including VAT) which includes luncheon and refreshments. A full set of course notes will be issued to all delegates.

The programme and application forms can be obtained from: National Centre of Tribology, U.K.A.E.A., Risley, Warrington WA3 6AT. Tel. Warrington (0925) 31244, ext. 2640 or 3522.

Torvap-computer program

The availability of a powerful computer program for torsional vibration analysis is announced by the Department of Industry's Computer Aided Design Centre, Cambridge. The program Torvap, Torsional Vibration Analysis Package, will aid power transmission systems designers to avoid premature component failure and to achieve quieter and smoother operation of single and multi-engine installations.

The program enables complex systems of of up to three junctions and seven branches with up to 30 masses in each branch to be handled and the user can choose the depth of analysis to suit his requirements.

Now being commissioned, this 'Fingall II' pilot plant at the Harwell centre of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority is designed to convert into glass the radio-active liquid waste from the Windscale nuclear reprocessing plant. The picture shows a stainless steel vessel containing atomic waste being lowered into the vitrification furnace. Low-level radio-active wastes are now dumped at sea but wastes with high radio-activity, are stored in special double-lined tanks at Windscale.

The 150-in primary mirror for the world's largest infra-red telescope, being ground and polished in Newcastle upon Tyne. The project, for the Science Research Council, is expected to take two years and calls for accuracy within a tolerance of a few millionths of an inch. The completed telescope will be installed for Britain at Mauna Kea in Hawaii.

Britain

Safety in the air

by the Rt. Hon. Lord Boyd-Carpenter D.L., Chairman, Civil Aviation Authority

It is a melancholy, if not surprising, reflection that air safety becomes a public issue only when a major accident occurs. This means that the enormous amount of work carried out by the manufacturers, airlines and regulatory authorities to make air travel safe is not widely appreciated. Only its cost is noticed. This is because the public generally accepts that air travel *is* safe and there is consequently more news interest in the rare failure than in the continuing safety record.

In air safety matters, one should beware of hubris. If one boasts, the jealous gods will take it out of one. It is prudent only, therefore to refer to the past – which is beyond argument. On this basis one can safely say that Britain's air safety standards are amongst the highest in the world and that our safety record has been improving continuously. On a three-year moving average – bearing in mind that the incidence of even one accident plays havoc with the annual trend – Britain's airlines had 5.78 fatal accidents per million stage flights in 1966-68. This fell to 1.48 in 1969-71, and still further to 1.35 in 1972-74. To travel on a British airline is to travel in the safest way, with the exception of travel by rail.

Unceasing vigilance

Good as this record is, just as we must not be forced into panic measures when an accident does happen, so it is highly dangerous to become complacent when, as at the present time, Britain's airlines have not had a major accident for a couple of years. Bearing in mind the slower growth in movements and the tendency for aircraft to carry larger numbers of passengers, unceasing vigilance on the part of all concerned with safety is needed if the improving trend is to continue.

The Authority's safety responsibilities extend into every facet of flying operations – the men, the machines, the environment they fly in. Even in its economic work, which I wrote about in an earlier article, the Authority is concerned with the financial fitness of an airline operator to conduct his business efficiently and in safety. Financial adequacy does not guarantee a safe airline but without the resources there could be a deadly temptation to cut back or take short cuts in the essential safety functions. Although the link between safety and profitability cannot be demonstrated, experience suggests that it is there. Certainly the close link between the economic and safety sides of the Authority helps each side to do its job more effectively.

There are those who say that air safety can be bought – but this is a dangerous error. It is easy to so overload the aircraft with equipment, or the pilot with new duties or techniques, that the results can be counter-productive.

The Authority's fundamental safety role is to set the standards, to satisfy itself that the airlines are competent, that the pilots are adequately trained, medically fit, and their flying hours regulated, and that the aircraft are designed, built and maintained to the highest practical standards of current knowledge and technical ability – in short that all are fit to fly. It then has the responsibility of monitoring performance and for enforcement.

Although the Authority's powers, given to it by Act of Parliament, can only cover the operation of British aviation, an enormous amount of time and effort is put in by the Authority's staff in international fora, such as the International Civil Aviation Organisation and its many working and study groups. This effort is well spent in ensuring that minimum international requirements are drawn up and applied by UK legislation or guidance publications and, equally important that these same minimum standards can be set by other countries, whose airlines fly into, out of, or over the United Kingdom.

Concorde is another example of co-operation by the aviation regulatory authorities. The Authority's Airworthiness Division first began work in connection with a civil supersonic aircraft fifteen years ago – when the Bristol Aircraft Company had a proposal to build a 6-engined SST, which Concorde has grown to resemble in many ways but with only four, more powerful, engines. Work had already progressed some way in drawing up a whole new set of requirements when in 1962 the Anglo-French agreement to build Concorde was signed and we joined forces with our French friends. The necessity for new requirements followed from the simple fact that Concorde, with an entirely different shape from other civil aircraft, would be operating at a greater height, in vastly different conditions, and at twice the speed for which the then existing requirements had been written. The results of this work with our French colleagues apply not just to Concorde but to any SST which may in future be built.

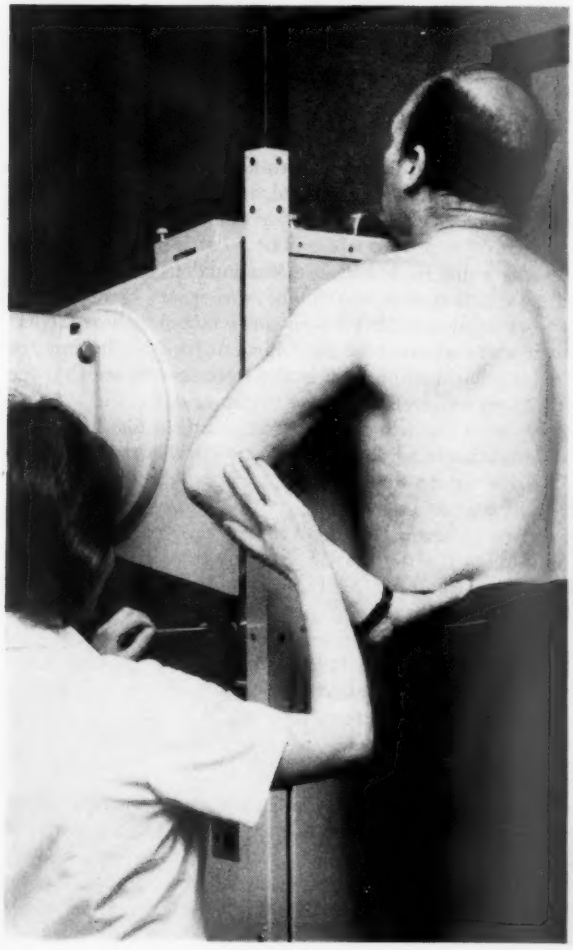
Enormous co-operation has been forthcoming from all sides – industry, Government departments and research establishments, and indeed from many others, like the RAF who shared their knowledge and experience of supersonic flying. One example of this was the RAF's carrying of Concorde structure specimens attached to one of their supersonic aircraft so that the specimens could be adequately tested for rain erosion.

Airworthiness Requirements Board

All this new area of work has gone on while maintaining our normal day-to-day responsibilities. Inevitably non-urgent items have had to be deferred, and desirable but perhaps not essential projects shelved. We have run understaffed so that there would not be a surfeit of staff which would have to be unloaded when the SST work was finished, with the consequent loss of experience and expertise. Those working on Concorde, while having to maintain a close watch on the working of the requirements in practice, will now be able to devote time to other tasks which have been held back because they were not so vital.

One of the recommendations made by the Edwards Committee which led to the establishing of the Civil Aviation Authority was that the Operations Division, which was then

Top: Comet landing in a bed of urea formaldehyde at the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Bedford, during arrester tests.
Left: A pilot undergoing part of his periodic re-examination at the Authority's Medical Centre, at Heathrow.
Right: A Civil Aviation Authority Flight Operations Inspector supervising pre-flight checks.



with the Department of Trade and Industry, and the Airworthiness Division, which was then the Air Registration Board, should be brought together. Although there was close consultation between the two separate organisations, there have been undoubted benefits in bringing the two together. The establishing of The Airworthiness Requirements Board, with representatives from manufacturers, airlines, and insurers ensures that the Authority has available to it the expert advice of a cross section of the industry. In more or less the same way as the old Air Registration Board did, although the role of the new body (which has many of the same members as the old) is advisory to the CAA.

The Authority's Controller of Safety has under him two divisions, one dealing with airline operations and pilots – the Directorate General of Safety (Operations) – and the other with the aircraft they fly – the Directorate General of Safety (Airworthiness). There is, of course, no watertight demarcation, both having a great deal to do with human factors and the flying environment.

The Airworthiness Division

Broadly, no civil aircraft on the British register can fly over the UK, or for that matter most other parts of the world, unless it holds a valid Certificate of Airworthiness (C of A) issued by the Authority. Before issuing a C of A the Authority is required by the legislation to be satisfied that the aircraft is fit to fly. This involves not only the engineering – that it doesn't fall apart – but takes into account the role of the pilot – the handling of the aircraft. The Authority's duty, therefore, is to see that the aircraft is good mechanically and safe to fly.

These seemingly simple objectives are met firstly by setting the standards to be met, in a document called *The British Civil Airworthiness Requirements*. The biggest area of work, is, of course, to see that the Requirements are applied in practice, in the actual working of aviation in this country. This involves the design of the aircraft, the approval of firms who supply the equipment and parts to ensure that they conform with the Authority's standards, that the engineers who maintain the aircraft are properly trained and licensed, and that there is available to all concerned sufficient data, in the way of manuals and maintenance schedules, for the continued safe operation of the machine.

Of the Airworthiness Division's 400 staff, 200 are surveyors – roughly half dealing with the design of aircraft, with the other half dealing with the construction, servicing and maintenance of aircraft. In this latter category are 70 surveyors who are stationed at 20 outstations around the country.

I have already said that you cannot put a price on safety. In drawing up standards a judgement has always to be taken. Technology does not stand still; it is developing all the time. What might have been acceptable ten years ago is now often 'second rate'. It is therefore necessary that the Authority has a body of expertise, always probing, always challenging – but always with the objective or raising standards of safety still higher.

When a new aircraft is on the drawing board its development from a safety point of view is conditioned by past performance of similar aircraft types. We begin with the premise that no single failure of an aircraft system should lead to a catastrophe. In some cases a duplicated system may be required, in others a triplicated system. This is on the basis that if one system malfunctions another is available, or in the case of the triplicated system that two systems will confirm each other, 'outvoting' the unserviceable one. The degree of expertise and analysis will be appreciated in the light of the philosophy that all possible faults should not cause a catastrophe in 10 million flights. The risk from individual possible faults has to be of the order of less than 1 in 1000 million flights. Great care has to be taken in requiring a new piece of equipment, or modifying an existing piece, that it will really add something to the safety effort – and not still further complicate a complex situation.

While the aircraft is in service we have a continuing interest in its design and performance. With the full co-operation of British airlines we have the Civil Aviation Airworthiness Data Recording Programme (CAADRP). Under this programme special recorders are fitted to airliners to produce research data which is constantly monitored to see if the standards set by the BCARs for both performance and operation are being met, eroded, or improved upon. The records are also proving of increasing value in detecting operational trends and allowing remedial action to be taken where necessary.

The work of airworthiness does not concern only transport aircraft, it also embraces the light aircraft used for business or pleasure. A great deal of work is also necessary to see that the legislation and requirements are kept up to date.

A development with important ramifications for the British aircraft manufacturing industry is the work currently being done to draw up an airworthiness code acceptable to every country in Europe. The Authority totally supports this work on Joint Airworthiness Requirements. It cannot be right that there should be different basic codes in use throughout the world. We feel it will further the cause of safety and will also help the freer exchange of aircraft, engines, and avionics if we can agree a basic set of standards acceptable to most countries of the world, with only a short list of differences that individual countries believe to be necessary. Hopefully, this would benefit the markets for manufacturers.

Operations Division

I have explained how safety must be wholly integrated in every facet of manufacturing, operating and maintenance of the aircraft. The Directorate General of Safety (Operations) is responsible for satisfying itself about the competency of the air operator (the airlines) and the flight crew, and the safety aspects of aerodromes.

Top : High quality foam applied in massive quantities with the minimum delay is the most effective primary agent for suppressing a total conflagration.
Bottom : Civil airport firemen on a realistic training exercise at the Civil Aviation Authority's Fire Service Training School, Stansted.

Before a British company can set up in business as an airline 'for hire and reward' it must obtain from the Authority an Air Operator's Certificate if as the rules stand at present it is to operate aircraft of more than 2,300kg maximum all-up-weight. The Authority's Flight Operations Inspectorate staffed by very experienced former airline pilots, is responsible for recommending whether the Authority should grant an AOC, and for continuously monitoring the performance. The holding of an AOC confirms that the airline has the necessary managerial and technical resources to ensure safe operations.

Every pilot has to pass tests for flying skill and medical fitness, and to show evidence of continued practical experience – and proficiency – to gain and to hold a licence from the Authority. No British airline pilot ever ends his training or the need to learn some new procedure. The examiners of the Authority's Civil Aviation Flying Unit are also experienced airline pilots and are 'rated' on every aircraft a British pilot might be expected to fly. The safety of an aircraft will always depend in the end on the men, and women, who fly them. It is for this reason that the Authority has taken decisions on two important matters since it was set up three years ago – dealing with flight time limitations and ground proximity warning systems.

The increasing complexity of modern aircraft types and the odd hours of work to meet airline scheduling needs, can place a great burden on the flight crew. Recognising this, the Authority first set up an Inquiry under the chairmanship of Group Captain Bader, a Member of the Authority. The Inquiry's report was accepted by the Authority, which subsequently approved more rigid limits for total flying hours, as well as guidelines for rest/work periods, and set up a permanent Flight Time Limitations Board to keep the matter under constant review.

One of the most common causes of accidents is the disorientation of pilots – they think they are somewhere they are not. Great reliance has previously been placed on flight deck procedures specified in the airline's operations manual, but the Authority carried out a little over a year ago a study and evaluation of a new piece of equipment called a Ground Proximity Warning System. The Authority is convinced that a GPWS system will add to the safety of the aircraft, particularly during the critical let-down sequence of flight. It is accordingly proposing a requirement that all British turbo-jets be fitted with such a system.

Mandatory occurrence reporting

All this work is carried out to prevent accidents – but accidents, thankfully not always fatal, do occur. Another important decision of the Authority was to institute from 1 January this year a mandatory system of reporting incidents and defects.

In the past this had been a voluntary process which made it difficult to impose a standard upon the amount and depth of information which could be regarded as useful and which might form a basis from which inferences could be drawn. In addition there were undoubtedly occasions when an occurrence could usefully have been drawn to the attention of the Authority, but for some reason was not. It is hoped that the more formal framework of a mandatory system will rectify these defects of the voluntary system and that the end product will be a positive contribution to aviation safety.

The setting up of the machinery for the new reporting system has been in progress for some two years. This has involved consulting with affected parties including operators and manufacturers of aircraft, drafting of legislation to bring the mandate into being, the creating of a Safety Data Unit with computer facilities and staffed by Airworthiness and Operations Division personnel to handle the data generated, and preparing briefing for those who will have a duty to report. In addition there has been a need to revise the in-house organisation to make efficient use of the new procedures and of the information they collect.

Our analyses have shown that over the past ten years it was possible that at least three air transport accidents in the world as a whole might have been avoided if there had been a really efficient reporting system – whether the right decision would have been taken in all three cases is of course debatable, but if just one such accident could be avoided then the cost to the Authority, and the considerable amount it will cost the airline industry, will be worthwhile.

In addition to the reporting of incidents and defects, there are valuable lessons to be learned from analysing the causes of accidents that do occur. Very close professional relationships exist between the Authority's safety directorates and the Accidents Investigations Branch of the Department of Trade. Indeed, the rapport is such that the very moment Accident Inspectors come across a safety factor they call in the Authority's staff so that we can consider taking action, long before the Chief Inspector of Accidents publishes his official report.

All-weather operations

In the field of all-weather operations, or 'blind landing' as it is often referred to, the Authority has been closely associated, both on the regulatory side in connection with operational safety and in the development and provision of the ground technical services, and this is beginning to pay off in increased safety and regularity of services in low visibility conditions. At Heathrow, approaches to land (the most critical phase of flight) tend to be on instruments irrespective of the weather, but when fog closes in only those aircraft which have been fitted with the necessary automatic landing equipment can make use of the ground facilities provided by the CAA. British Airways' Tridents are so equipped and during the month of October alone are estimated by the airline to have earned them £250,000 extra revenue through being able to maintain their services by making more than 200 autolandings in fog.

To be able to land in these conditions has meant a long and painstaking programme of equipment testing, both in the aircraft, and on the ground, first using aircraft not carrying passengers then with passengers but only in good weather to gain experience. Gradually the decision heights and runway visibility could be lowered as each step was proven, until we reached the happy stage last year when we were able to clear British Airways Tridents to land at a decision height of 12 feet with a runway visual range of only 200 metres. A remarkable achievement in which all can be proud.

The Authority is pressing ahead to provide similar facilities at Glasgow, Gatwick, Manchester, Belfast and Edinburgh, and was very pleased that its Telecommunications Division was asked by the United States Federal Aviation Administration to take part in a co-operative programme to provide the first Category III instrument Landing System for an American airport, the Washington International Airport.

We are, as I have said, concerned also with safety measures on the ground, at aerodromes. The Authority's Aerodrome Standards Directorate sets the requirements for runway signs, markings and lighting, and also for fire-fighting and rescue personnel and equipment. The Authority's Fire Service Training School at Stansted Airport provides courses for airport firemen, both from the UK and abroad, for public authorities and for industry and airlines and also plays an important part in testing and evaluating new techniques, equipment and fire-fighting materials.

From what I have written it can be seen that the Civil Aviation Authority is not just a licensing body waiting to put a rubber stamp on a form. Licences and certificates are there, certainly, but only to confirm that the Authority's exacting requirements have been met. We have an almost continuous dialogue with the industry to keep the requirements up-to-date. Very often a new development will require consultations with over a hundred individuals or organisations. This is time consuming, but very necessary if the Authority is not to act in an arbitrary way, which would be foolish in what is a complex technical activity. We go to great lengths to reach the best practical agreed solution and, for those who fly for sport, to recognise the aspirations of the individual. It is only through this kind of constructive partnership that we can achieve the standards of safety that the British public have a right to expect. The accent must always be on safety.

Top: Air Gregory Cessna 150 Aerobat with new propeller markings recommended by the Civil Aviation Authority.
Bottom: A Civil Aviation Authority surveyor inspects the landing gear of a British Caledonian 707 at Gatwick.

BOTB News

New Year's Honours for Services to Export

The following awards were cited 'for services to export' in the New Year's Honours List:

Knights Bachelor

Arthur Bryan	Chairman and managing director, Josiah Wedgwood and Sons Ltd.

CBE

Rt. Hon. Charles Spencer, Baron Denman, MC, TD	Lately chairman, Committee for Middle East Trade
H. W. A. Francis	Vice-chairman and assistant chief executive, Tarmac Ltd.
W. J. Hayden	Director, Ford of Britain
S. Hinchliff	Joint deputy chairman, Dowty Group Ltd.
J. M. Langham	Chairman, Stone Manganese Marine Ltd.
E. N. Mobbs	Director, ML Aviation Co. Ltd.
D. G. Scholey	Lately deputy chairman, Export Guarantees Advisory Council
D. A. Smith	Managing director, Hamworthy Engineering Ltd.

OBE

D. K. Lyons	Managing director, Industrial and Trade Fairs Ltd.
I. J. O'Hea	Chairman, Colt International and Associated Companies Ltd.
R. C. Parry	Manager, Government Services Division Mullard Ltd.
S. L. Speight	Chairman and managing director, Neepsend Ltd.

MBE

S. M. Hirst	General services manager technical, J. C. Bamford Excavators Ltd.
E. C. Lanning	Overseas secretary, The Agricultural Engineers Association Ltd.
J. B. Leslie	Export sales manager, Hugh Smith (Glasgow) Ltd.
G. F. Meades	Manager, Reinforced and Microwave Plastics Group, British Aircraft Corporation Ltd.
C. Rowe	Project manager, British Aircraft Corporation Ltd.
Miss Jenny Tomlinson	Secretary, Building Materials Export Group

Committee for Middle East trade

Following his appointment as chairman of the Committee for Middle East Trade, the Earl of Limerick has invited a number of industrialists, as well as those representing trade groups with close links with Middle East trade, to join the committee. The full committee now has 18 members.

Chairman

The Earl of Limerick, director, Kleinwort Benson Ltd.

Members

E. J. Bavister, managing director, Davy Powergas Ltd.
Sir Richard Beaumont, director-general, The Middle East Association
G. A. Calver, general manager, British Bank of the Middle East
C. L. S. Cope, overseas director, CBI
J. C. B. Edwardes, general manager, Public Affairs Department, British Petroleum Co. Ltd.
The Lord Glenkinglas, chairman, British Agricultural Export Council
H. W. Jackson, commercial director, The General Electric Co. Ltd.
D. R. Llewellyn, managing director, The Llewellyn Group of Companies
A. D. S. Mangnall, senior partner, Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners
J. Millington-Drake, executive director, Inchcape and Co. Ltd.
J. C. Norris, director, Norris Consultants Ltd.
J. M. Watt, director, John Laing International Ltd.
The Viscount Weir, chairman, Weir Group Ltd.

Official members

S. Baker, co-ordinator/industrial advisors, Department of Trade
J. Caines, Under-Secretary, Department of Trade

Britain exported £982 million to the Netherlands last year.
Isn't it time you got a slice of the cake?

We can research the potential within the Dutch market for your product, assist in setting up operations, or conduct an agency search. With established contacts in government, commerce and banking etc. we can introduce you to the right people. And all at very low cost.

Contact: Mr. Alabaster. Tel: 01-405 1358
THE NETHERLANDS-BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
307 High Holborn, London WC1V 7LS

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Trade and Industry continues to be published for the Departments of Industry, Trade and Prices and Consumer Protection by Her Majesty's Stationery Office and all existing contracts and agreements will continue unchanged.

Her Majesty's Stationery Office will continue to handle all circulation and distribution matters and subscription inquiries and queries should continue to be addressed to them.

J. Gill, Under-Secretary, Export Credits Guarantee Department
M. S. Weir, Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office

Executive Secretary
H. M. Thomson, COMET, Bury House, 33 Bury Street, London SW1Y 6AX, tel. 01-839 1170/2137

Visits by British Overseas Commercial Officers

The following Overseas Commercial Officers are expected to be in this country shortly, when they will be available for discussions.

Berlin
H. A. Payne, Vice-Consul (Commercial) in Berlin since January 1974.
Available: April 1976.

Canada
I. D. Grant, Senior Commercial Officer (Locally Engaged) in Toronto since January 1970.
Available: April 1976.

Japan
R. S. Howe, MBE, First Secretary (Commercial) in Tokyo since March 1974.
Available: April 1976.

British firms and organisations, other than those in Northern Ireland and in the areas covered by the Department of Trade Offices for the Eastern Region and the London and South Eastern Region, who wish to meet the officers to discuss specific export problems are asked to write for appointment to the appropriate Department of Industry Regional Director (Exports) stating the nature of the problem and commodities involved. Those firms and organisations in the London-based Regions mentioned above (together with those in other Regions who would prefer, or who would be prepared if necessary to meet the officers for an interview in London) should write to Tours Section, Overseas Visitors Bureau, Department of Trade, Room G60, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU. Firms and organisations who wish to meet the officers in Northern Ireland should contact the Export Branch of the Department of Commerce, Belfast.

Because Commercial Officers often have only limited time at their disposal it may not always be possible to fit everyone in. Where it is possible, firms are reminded that the Export Services and Promotions Division of the Department of Trade, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU who are in close touch with all Overseas Commercial Officers can very often supply advice, or the information that applicants hoped to obtain at the interview.

Export office procedure courses in Scotland

Dates and locations of Export Office Procedure Courses in Scotland – organised by the Training Services Agency have been announced for the first half of 1976.

The courses have two main objectives: to enable students to gain experience in office procedure and documentation associated with exporting, and to show them how to pass on this acquired knowledge in the most effective way. The syllabus assumes that students have experience of clerical work but not necessarily a knowledge of export techniques.

Sessions deal with essential aspects of exporting procedure; export sales office functions; EEC; making a contract; export shipping office functions; containerisation; documentation; aids to exporters; bills of lading; documentary letters of credit; bills of exchange; and air freight.

Each course lasts four full days beginning on a Monday at 1400 and ending on Friday at 1230. Fees are normally £55 excluding VAT but fees will be waived in respect of students attending from companies within Development/Intermediate areas.

Dates	Locations
12-16 January	Aberdeen
19-23 January	Glasgow*
2-6 February	Glasgow
9-13 February	Dundee*
8-12 March	Glasgow
15-19 March	Glasgow*
22-26 March	Edinburgh
5-9 April	Glasgow
12-16 April	Dundee*
3-7 May	Glasgow
10-14 May	Glasgow*
17-21 May	Edinburgh
7-11 June	Stranraer
14-18 June	Aberdeen
21-25 June	Glasgow
28 June-2 July	Glasgow*

* These courses may attract a handling charge which is imposed by the Chamber of Commerce.

Inquiries in connection with these courses should be directed to the Training Services Agency Office for Scotland (1b), 43 Jeffrey Street, Edinburgh EH1 1UX (tel. 031-556 8433, ext. 238/237).

Services to exporters

The following Government offices provide services for UK exporters:

Headquarters

Export Services and Promotions Division
Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU
Tel. 01-248 5757. Telex 886143 DTI EXPORT LDN

Regional

Scotland
Scottish Economic Planning Department
Industrial Development Division
314 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow G3 8XF
Tel. 041-248 2855. Telex 77583 SEPD GLASGOW

Inverness District Office
Caledonia House, 63/67 Academy Street, Inverness IV1 1LU
Tel. (0463) 30867

Wales
Welsh Office
Industry Department
Government Buildings, Gabalfa, Cardiff CF4 4YL
Tel. (0222) 62131. Telex 49267 INDUSTRY CARDIF

Yorkshire and Humberside Regional Office
Priestley House, 1 Park Row, Leeds LS1 5LF
Tel. (0532) 443171. Telex 557925/6 DTI LEEDS

Northern Regional Office
Wellbar House, Gallowgate, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 4TR
Tel. (0632) 27575. Telex 53178 DTI NTYNE

Cumbria District Office
Town Hall, Cockermouth, Cumbria CA13 9NP
Tel. (090-082) 3498/9. Telex 64173 DTI COCKERMOUTH

North-Western Regional Office
Sunley Building, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester M1 4BA
Tel. 061-236 2171. Telex 667104 DTI MCHR

West-Midlands Regional Office
Ladywood House, Stephenson Street, Birmingham B2 4DT
Tel. 021-632 4111. Telex 337021 DTI BHAM

East-Midlands Regional Office
Cranbrook House, 47 Cranbrook Street, Nottingham NG1 1ES
Tel. (0602) 46121. Telex 37143 DTI NOTTM

South-Western Regional Office
The Pithay, Bristol BS1 2PB
Tel. (0272) 291071. Telex 44214 DTI BRISTOL

Northern Ireland Department of Commerce
Chichester House, 64 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JX
Tel. (0232) 34488. Telex 747025 GOVNI BELFAST

Exhibitions and Fairs

Mechanical handling at Paris

The 16th Salon International de la Manutention took place at the Palais de la Defense from 2-10 December. Recognised as the leading exhibition of its kind in Europe, it covered 36,000m² with 500 stands grouping 748 different exhibitors from 19 countries. A joint venture sponsored by the BOTB and the Mechanical Handling Engineers' Association brought together 12 British exhibitors showing a range of components and equipment from conveyors to fork-lift trucks. Following a period of severe depression in this field, much hope for the future of this industry was pinned to a successful outcome to the show. In the event the results were better than had been expected with some 45,000 visitors admitted to the show, many of responsible managerial position. This figure surpassed those of 1973 and 1971 when the industry was in full expansion.

The French Government's latest measures to encourage investment clearly played a part in helping to revitalise this industry and, in particular, the fork-lift truck sector which had been dramatically affected by the depression at the end of 1974 and throughout 1975. Many orders were being placed at the show by firms eager to obtain the remission of 10 per cent VAT for doing so before 31 December last year.

The British participants also benefited from the high level of business activity at the show and some of the joint venture firms, notably Link 51 exhibiting shelving systems; Flexiveyor showing their highly adaptable light-weight flexible conveyors, and Flexello Castors who received interesting orders and an indication of follow-up business. Lansing Bagnall, who were exhibiting separately their range of fork-lift trucks, obtained an order from one customer for seven trucks worth in the region of £45,000. An outstanding success was the Satellite remote-controlled pallet of Automated Container Loading. One of the most impressive fork-lift truck developments in recent years, the small independent stand of ACL, was constantly overrun by international fork-lift truck firms all keen to work with ACL in their respective territories.

An official visit by Ronald Arculus, Minister (Economic) at the Embassy, was made to the joint venture stands on 4 December when the British firms were able to discuss their aims and tactics to attack the French market. Although France is the world's third leading manufacturer of mechanical handling equipment, she is also a leading world importer of such equipment. At present, Britain is her fourth supplier but the 1975 Salon showed that there is scope for Britain to impose herself more firmly. Hitherto a biennial event, the Salon International de la Manutention will, in the future, be a triennial event and continued support for joint ventures at this show should be encouraged.

Visitors to the Cycle and Motorcycle Show in Milan.

Milan cycle and motorcycle exhibition

From Franco Ponti, Commercial Officer, British Consulate-General, Milan: Sponsored by the Cycle and Motorcycle Association Ltd., 14 British exhibitors took part on joint venture terms in the 44th International Cycle and Motorcycle Exhibition which was held on the Fiera Campionaria ground in Milan from 22-30 November.

Once again the 1975 edition of this biennial exhibition registered an impressive increase in terms of numbers of exhibitors and visitors. The record figures which were reached this year were 995 exhibitors from 18 different countries and some 465,000 visitors. The colourful British exhibition area, one of the largest at this exhibition, displayed a comprehensive range of bicycles, motorcycles, motorcycle components and accessories and attracted a good deal of attention, including a visit by the Italian Minister for Transport, Senator Martinelli. One of the most interesting exhibits on display was a motorcycle fitted with a newly-invented anti-lock braking system. This was demonstrated, with videotape and commentary on the stand of the Transport Road Research Laboratory of the Department of the Environment.

The massive participation in this year's event by both exhibitors and visitors gives grounds for some optimism for a recovery in this important sector of industry which has, like others, been hit by the general downward trend in the European economy. The general impression gained from speaking with exhibitors is that this event is one of the most important in its sector, and one at which British industry, which obviously has a great deal to offer in this area, should continue to be represented.

Industrial news pictures

Pictures are published in *Trade and Industry* each week showing developments in British industry. If your company has introduced an interesting new product, if you have received an award, if you have developed a novel manufacturing process, if you have produced the biggest or smallest or heaviest or (you feel) the best designed product, you are welcome to send us a photograph with a short news story.

Contributions should be sent promptly – while the subject is still newsworthy – to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Room 439, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

International symposium on design for need

The first British Food Promotion to take place in the Canary Islands, held from 9-20 December 1975, was a success. The picture shows part of the display in Supermercados Cruz Major, Las Palmas.

An international symposium, with a supporting exhibition, at the Royal College of Art, London, in April, will examine the present and future contribution of design to the satisfaction of social needs.

The project, called 'Design for Need', was initiated by the Royal College of Art in response to the growing concern among design students that their studies should lead to the fulfilment of social needs which are not otherwise being satisfied, or which are given scant attention by industry or by the authorities concerned. Changes of attitude towards the consumer society, combined with the growing awareness of the need for resource conservation, the dangers of pollution and the threat of a growth economy to the quality of life, have brought into question the functions and purposes of industrial design, as they have done also with certain applications of advanced technology.

The symposium, which will be opened by Sir Brian Flowers, Rector, Imperial College of Science and Technology, has been arranged under four subject areas: Resources, which will include both natural resources and energy, conservation and recycling, and production and waste; Environment, which will embrace urban and natural environments, improvement and conservation, living in cities and rural communities, transport, vandalism and noise; Aid, which will embrace medical equipment, aids for the handicapped, safety and disaster relief; and Development, which will include the developing countries, agrarian and industrial developments, regeneration of regional development areas, education and educational technology.

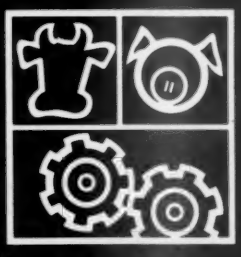
Contributions, which will be by designers, architects, teachers, research workers and planners from many parts of the world, will describe experimental or completed projects on such subjects as the development of a solar water-heating system, design for rural living in India, planning for disaster relief, designing for social needs in urban areas, an experimental 'eco-house', design in general education, easy chairs for the disabled and many other subjects.

'Design for Need' is sponsored by the Royal College of Art, the Design Council, the Royal Society of Arts, the Society of Industrial Artists and Designers and the Design and Industries Association.

The symposium will run from Sunday 11 April to Wednesday 14 April inclusive at the Royal College of Art, London and will cost £30 per person (student rate £10). Full details and a reservation form can be obtained from: The Organising Secretary, Design for Need, Royal College of Art, Kensington Gore, London SW7 2EU.

agromek

International exhibition of agricultural mechanization equipment, cattle and pigs.



Advanced technical machinery and equipment and select breeders – cattle and pigs – will welcome you in the 10 halls covering 30,000 sqm. at the Exhibition Centre of Herning. Agromek '76 presents the entire agricultural machinery and mechanization trade in one common exhibition which enables both Danish and foreign buyers to get an overall survey of the market.

In co-operation with the Danish Farmers Association an exhibition of select breeders including approx. 100 head of cattle and approx. 30 pigs from the best Danish herds will be presented for the first time.

Agromek '76 is open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Information about Agromek '76 can be obtained from the Secretariat: Agromek '76, 35 D Holmetoften, DK-8270 Højbjerg. Denmark.

Organizers:
Danish Manufacturers of Internal Agricultural Mechanization Equipment and The Association of Danish Manufacturers of Agricultural Machinery.

27.-31. januar 1976 i Herning

Trade Information

Peter Shore's visit to India

Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, returns to London today (9 January) after a visit to India from 4 January for talks on trade and economic topics.

Mr. Shore's programme included a visit to Delhi for talks with the Prime Minister, Mrs. Gandhi, and with the Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Chavan, the Minister of Commerce, Professor Chattopadhyaya, and other Ministers, as well as British and Indian businessmen.

Mr. Shore was also due to fly to Calcutta for a meeting with the Chief Minister of West Bengal, Mr. Shankar Ray, and representatives of the Bengal and Indian Chambers of Commerce.

New Turkish road haulage laws

New restrictions on road haulage vehicles passing in transit through Turkey came into force on 7 January 1976. The main features are as follows:

1 Authorisations will be required by vehicles in transit through Turkey.

2 Charges 'to be applied for maintenance and protection of roads' will be payable at rates of up to 40 kurus per tonne/km.

3 A fuel cost charge of up to 75 kurus per vehicle/km will also be levied.

4 Laws governing vehicle weights and dimensions will be enforced.

Further details of the restrictions will be made known as soon as they are available. Meanwhile road hauliers operating through Turkey may find it helpful to contact their Turkish agents, referring to Ministerial Decree 7/10792. Inquiries: Department of the Environment, tel. 01-212 5189.

Note: There are 100 kurus to the Turkish lira. The current exchange rate is about 31 lira to £1.

Road transport agreement with Poland

The Department of the Environment has announced that a road transport agreement with Poland came into force on 1 January.

The agreement allows a UK operator who is properly authorised in this country to carry goods for hire or reward or on his own account, to enter Poland with a laden or empty goods vehicle to carry goods:

between the UK and Poland;

in transit through Poland;

between Poland and a third country (ie a country other than the United Kingdom) provided that this is allowed by the laws of the third country and by the terms of any agreement between that country and the United Kingdom.

Cabotage – that is picking up goods at one point in Poland for delivery at another point in the same country – is not allowed. Goods vehicle operators will not require any permit or licence to enter Poland, but may need permits to transit West and East Germany. From 1 January such operators are exempt from Polish Vehicle and Transport taxes. The same provisions apply reciprocally to Polish operators.

Further details about goods vehicle operations to Poland may be obtained from the International Road Freight Office, 36-42 Low Friar Street, Newcastle upon Tyne.

Double taxation: UK and USA

A new Double Taxation Convention between the United Kingdom and the United States of America was signed in London on 31 December 1975. The Convention is subject to approval by the House of Commons.

The text of the signed Convention will be published in due course as a Schedule to a draft Order in Council. In view of the widespread interest in the new Convention, arrangements have been made for a limited number of copies of the signed text to be available for collection at Somerset House but the Inland Revenue cannot answer inquiries relating to the Convention until the text has been considered by the House of Commons.

Those wanting a copy of the text should go to the Public

UK businessmen going overseas

British businessmen intending to travel overseas are urged in their own interests to make the earliest possible contact, before going abroad, with the Export Services and Promotions Division of the Department of Trade (at the appropriate Regional Office for firms outside London, and Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU for firms in London and the South East of England). The Department, in co-operation with Commercial Officers at Embassies, High Commissions and Consulates overseas, is in a position to provide advice when it is required, and to help, where appropriate, in making trade contacts related to the purpose of the visit. Even where a businessman does not require specific assistance it is valuable for him to meet the Commercial Officers to get up-to-date information about the market. The Department of Trade would therefore welcome receiving notification of any businessmen intending to travel overseas. To enable the overseas Commercial Officers to be of the greatest assistance to UK visitors the Department needs to be able to brief the overseas officers as fully as possible. The range of information required for this purpose includes details of the firm, their products/services and the purpose and background to the visit.

Inquiry Room on the ground floor of the New Wing. People who may find it inconvenient to call at Somerset House should telephone 01-438 6420/1/2, and a copy will be sent to them by post.

Hints to business men booklets

Revised editions of the booklets on Kenya, Guyana, Ecuador and Norway have been published in the 'Hints to Business Men' series. British business men who intend visiting these countries on export business can obtain copies of the booklets from Export Services and Promotions Division, Department of Trade, Room D 05-09, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU, tel. 01-248 5757, ext 7146, or any Regional Office of the Departments of Trade and Industry.

ECGD News

Hydrogen and carbon monoxide plant for Brazil

The Export Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed a £1.2 million loan which Lloyds Bank Ltd. has made available to Isocianatos do Brasil SA towards the construction of a hydrogen and carbon monoxide plant.

The plant will be constructed by Davy Powergas Ltd. at Camacari in Bahia State and will form part of a much larger petrochemical complex. Commissioning is scheduled for late 1976.

£23.6m for New Zealand power station

A loan of £23.6 million which Barclays Bank have made available to the New Zealand Ministry of Finance has been guaranteed by the Export Credits Guarantee Department.

The loan will help finance four 250MW turbine generators complete with ancillary equipment which C. A. Parsons and Co. Ltd. are supplying to the New Zealand Electricity Department.

The generators will be in service by the summer of 1980 at the Huntley Power Station sited south of Auckland.

Qatar: £12.8m line of credit

A £12.8 million line of credit backed by the Export Credits Guarantee Department will help finance capital goods and services contracts placed in the UK by Qatar Fertiliser Company (SAQ) for the expansion of the ammonia plant at Umm Said industrial complex located 30 miles south of Doha, the capital of Qatar. Hambros Bank arranged the loan on behalf of a consortium of London clearing and Scottish banks.

To qualify, a supply contract must have a minimum value of £20,000 and a service contract £250,000. Contracts must be placed by 6 December 1976. Exporters will receive 80 per cent of the UK contract value from the loan; the remaining 20 per cent is payable from the buyer's own resources.

Details are available from A. J. Muckersie of ECGD (01-606 6699) ext. 7315) or A. Palmer of Hambros Bank (01-588 2851 ext. 323)

Further information

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available to British exporters from the Department of Trade. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exporters (CRE) Division, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel: direct dialling); and Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section (OTAR), Export Data Branch, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (OTAR or CRE) and, in the case of OTAR, the telephone extension. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

A volume of tables giving particulars of the minimum, or standard, time rates of wages for the more important industries and occupations, and of the normal weekly hours for which these rates are payable. The details given relate to the position as at April 1, 1974, but any later changes known to have come into operation are shown.

£2.40 (*by post* £2.57).

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Notices to Importers

Issued by the Department of Trade, Import Licensing Branch, Charles House, 375 Kensington High Street, London W14 8QH.

No. 1532: Imports of bananas from the Dollar Area

To offset expected shortfalls in supplies of fresh bananas to the United Kingdom from other sources, a further supplementary quota of 7,000 tons has been established for imports from the Dollar Area.

In order to ensure continuity of imports, the Department's Import Licensing Branch will allocate the supplementary quota among existing licence holders, having regard to the use they have made of their existing allocations under the current quotas for 1975/76. Import licences will be issued to importers against their allocations only for those amounts for which they can produce evidence of a firm contract with the overseas supplier. Licences issued under these arrangements will not be valid after 30 September 1976.

The Dollar Area, as defined in the Open General Import Licence, means Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Republic of Honduras, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, the Philippines, the United States of America and Venezuela.

Inquiries: ILB tel. 01-603 4644 ext. 281.

No. 1533: Imports from the Eastern Area – 1976 quota arrangements

The 1976 quota arrangements for imports into the United Kingdom and other EEC Member States from Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the USSR were published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*, No. 232, on 29 December 1975. The following lists show the 1976 quota levels for imports into the UK from these countries.

Goods on Open Individual Import Licence

Certain goods may be imported without restrictions as to the quantity or value under Open Individual Licences. Applicants for open individual licences should complete separate applications for each category of goods required, quoting the OIL prefix of the category shown in Annex A to this Notice. *Each application should be accompanied by a statement as worded in Annex B.* On page 3 of the application form *only* the applicant's name, address and reference (if any) and the country of origin and consignment should be entered.

Validity of licences

Licences issued under the terms of this Notice will normally be valid only for goods originating in and consigned from the Eastern Area country concerned, although applications will be considered for licences for goods consigned from a third country.

Licensing arrangements (except China)

Licences will be issued to the values or quantities shown in the quotas below only on production of quota certificates issued by the appropriate Eastern Area authority, ie on the same basis as has applied in the past. All applications for licences should be made on Form ILB/A and sent to the Department of Trade, Import Licensing Branch (address above). The quota number, description of goods and tariff heading numbers should be inserted on page 3 of the Form.

Licensing arrangements – China

Applications on Form ILB/A, for an allocation from any of the Chinese quotas, should be sent to the Department of Trade, Import Licensing Branch, at the above address, not later than 1 March 1976. Page 1 of the form should be completed; on page 2 only the amount applied for need be stated; on page 3 and copy, the applicant's name and address, description of goods, tariff heading, countries of consignment and origin should be entered. No guarantee can be given that demands can be met and no firm contracts should be completed until the importer is assured of an import licence by this Branch. Import licences will be issued only against evidence of firm offers from China. Successful applicants will be notified of their allocations and advised, where appropriate, of the last date by which licences must be taken up. Any balances of allocations which are not taken up by that date will become available for re-distribution, and may be allocated to other applicants. Some quotas have been under heavy pressure for several years and many applications have already been received for allocations; it is unlikely therefore that newcomers to these categories will be granted licences and importers should not place orders with suppliers for these until they have confirmed that import licences will be granted. These quotas are:

Yarns, threads and woven fabrics of cotton, man-made fibres or mixtures thereof.
Made-up textiles.
Cotton towels.
Cotton handkerchiefs.
Gloves.
Pottery.

Importers wishing to have their allocation split between two or more licences should submit the appropriate number of application forms.

Other requirements as regards agricultural and food products

Under the Common Agricultural Policy of the European Economic Community, CAP licences are required for the import of most agricultural products, full details of which are given in the Commodity leaflets issued by the Intervention

Imports from the Eastern Area continued

Board for Agricultural Produce. Further inquiries should be addressed to the Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce, Fountain House, 2 West Mall, The Butts, Reading RG1 7QW (tel. 0734 583626). Agricultural and food imports are subject to animal, public or plant health requirements (and qualitative restrictions in the case of seeds). Information may be obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food at the following address:

Inquiries

Plant health requirements

Plant Health Branch, Horticulture Division 1C, Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, London SW1 (tel. 01-216 6311 ext 7566).

Annex A

Goods which may be imported under Open Individual Licence from USSR, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic and Berlin (East), Hungary, Poland, Romania, China, Mongolia, Albania, North Korea and North Vietnam

Tariff heading OIL Prefix	Description
ex 93.04 EA/RFD	Smooth bore guns having a barrel not less than 24 in. in length measured from the muzzle to the point at which the charge is exploded on firing: sporting rifles
ex 93.05 EA/RFD	Air guns, air rifles or air pistols capable of discharging a missile with a kinetic energy in excess, in the case of an air pistol, of 6 ft lb or in the case of an air gun or air rifle, of 12 ft lb
ex 93.07 EA/RFD	Ammunition for sporting rifles

Note: Open Individual Licences for imports against ex 93.04, ex 93.05 and ex 93.07 will be issued to registered firearms dealers only.

Goods which may be imported under Open Individual Licence from USSR, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic and Berlin (East), Hungary, Poland and Romania(1)

Tariff heading OIL Prefix	Description
50.04 EA/H	Silk yarn not put up for retail sale
ex 50.07 EA/H	Silk yarn *other than yarn spun from noil or other waste silk*(2), put up for retail sale
ex 50.09 EA/H	Woven fabrics of silk or of waste silk, of a weight exceeding 585g/10m² if undischarged or exceeding 485g/10m² if discharged or partly discharged
ex 50.10 EA/H	Woven fabrics of noil silk, of a weight exceeding 585g/10m² if undischarged or exceeding 485g/10m² if discharged or partly discharged
ex 64.01 EA/H	Footwear with outer soles of rubber and uppers of artificial plastic material *but excluding wellington boots*: footwear with outer soles and uppers of artificial plastic material *but excluding wellington boots*
ex 64.02 EA/H	Footwear with outer soles of leather or composition leather: footwear with outer soles of rubber (but with uppers mainly of leather or imitation suede) or of artificial plastic material

(1) An importer wishing to import the above goods from China, Mongolia, Albania, North Korea or North Vietnam must apply for a specific import licence.

(2) Goods covered by an Open Individual Licence may continue to be imported by the licence.

Annex B

Department of Trade
Import Licensing Branch
Charles House
375 Kensington High Street
London W14 8QH
UNDERTAKING BY IMPORTER

If an Open Individual Licence is issued in respect of my/our application(s) reference ..... dated ..... relating to imports from the USSR, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic and Berlin (East), Hungary, Poland, Romania, China, Albania, Mongolia, North Korea and North Vietnam under the provisions of Notice to Importers No. 1533 I/we undertake to supply to the Department of Trade such information about imports under the licence as may be requested from time to time.

Name and address of applicant: Signature .....

..... Status .....
(Proprietor, partner, company director,
..... company secretary)

..... Date .....

.....

Eastern Area fruit and vegetable, etc., quotas (including China) tel. 01-603 4644 ext. 289.

Eastern Area quotas – other items (except China), tel. 01-603 4644, ext. 280.

Imports from Bulgaria: quota arrangements for 1976

Quotas for the import into the United Kingdom during the 12 months commencing 1 January 1976, of goods from Bulgaria which remain subject to quantitative restriction are set out below:

No.	CCT heading no.	Description	Value £1,000 cif or quantity
1	ex 07.01	Fresh vegetables, being:	
		a) Green beans during the period 1 June to 30 September	10 tonnes
		b) Lettuce and endive during the periods 1 January to 15 June and 15 November to 31 December	10 tonnes
		c) Tomatoes during the period 15 May to 31 October	400 tonnes
2	36.06	Matches (excluding Bengal matches)	5
3	53.11	Woven fabrics of wool or fine animal hair	65
4		Apparel of knitted or crocheted wool or fine animal hair, the following:	
	ex 60.04	Under garments of knitted or crocheted wool	57.5
	ex 60.05	Outer garments and other articles of apparel of knitted or crocheted wool or fine animal hair	
5		Fabrics and made-up textile articles of cotton, the following:	
	55.08	Woven fabrics of cotton	21.21
	55.08		
	55.09		
	ex 60.05	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen, curtains and other furnishing articles of cotton	
	ex 62.02		
	ex 62.01	Travelling rugs and blankets (other than electric blankets) of woven cotton	
	ex 62.05	Other made-up textile articles of woven cotton, excluding those made up from narrow fabrics	
6		Woven apparel, the following:	
	ex 61.01	Outer garments of woven man-made fibres or flax	200
	ex 61.02		
	ex 61.03	Under garments of woven cotton or flax	
	ex 61.04		
	ex 61.06	Shawls and other articles falling within heading No. 61.06 of woven man-made fibres or flax	
	ex 61.07	Ties, bow-ties and cravats of woven flax	
7	ex 64.01	Footwear wholly of rubber or with uppers mainly of rubber. Footwear with rubber soles and textile uppers	45
	ex 64.02		
8	69.11	Domestic and ornamental china and earthenware	85
	69.12		
	69.13		
9	ex 85.15	Transistorised radio broadcast receivers and radiograms	50
10	ex 85.15	Transistorised television broadcast receivers with screens of 18 inches and over in size*	25

* The reference to screen size is to the diagonal measurement.

Imports from China: quota arrangements for 1976

Quotas for the import into the United Kingdom during the 12 months beginning 1 January 1976 of goods from the People's Republic of China which remain subject to quantitative restriction are set out below:

No.	CCT heading no.	Description	Value £1,000 cif or quantity
1	36.06	Matches (excluding Bengal matches)	15
2		Gloves, the following:	
	ex 39.07	Plastic gloves	
	ex 40.13	Rubber gloves	
	ex 42.03	Leather gloves, including gloves of leather and furskin or of leather and artificial fur	
	ex 43.03	Gloves of furskin	
	ex 43.04	Gloves of artificial fur	162
	ex 60.02	Gloves knitted or crocheted to shape, not elastic or rubberised	
	ex 61.10	Gloves of woven cotton or flax	
3	50.04	Thrown silk yarns	10
	ex 50.07		
4	ex 50.09	Woven fabrics of silk of a weight exceeding 585 g/10m² in the gum, or exceeding 485 g/10m² not in the gum	700
	ex 50.10		
5	53.11	Woven fabrics of wool or fine animal hair	70
6	55.05	Cotton yarn	
	55.06		
	55.07		
	55.08	Woven fabrics of cotton	
	55.09		
	56.05	Yarn of man-made fibres not put up for retail sale	
	51.04	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres	3,690,00m²
	56.07		
	ex 58.04	Woven pile and chenille fabrics of cotton or of man-made fibres	
	58.05	Woven narrow fabrics of cotton or of man-made fibres	
	ex 59.13	Woven elastic fabrics of man-made fibres exceeding 30 cm in width, or of cotton	
7	ex 60.04	Under garments of knitted or crocheted wool	
	ex 60.05	Outer garments and other articles of apparel of knitted or crocheted wool or fine animal hair	230
8		Textile manufactures, being:	
	ex 62.02	a) Household textiles of which not more than 343,400m², for cotton towels being:	
	ex 60.05	Bed linen, table linen, curtains and other furnishing articles wholly or mainly of knitted or crocheted cotton or man-made fibres	
		Other articles for household use wholly or mainly of knitted or crocheted man-made fibres	
	ex 62.01	Travelling rugs and blankets (other than electric blankets), wholly or mainly of woven cotton or man-made fibres	
	ex 62.02	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen, curtains and other furnishing articles wholly or mainly of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax	
		b) Apparel: the following:	
	ex 60.04	Under and outer garments and other articles of apparel of knitted or crocheted cotton or man-made fibres	516.25
	ex 60.05		
	ex 61.01	Outer garments of woven cotton, man-made	
	ex 61.02	fibres or flax	
	ex 61.03	Under garments of woven cotton or flax	
	ex 61.04		
	ex 61.05	Handkerchiefs (of which not more than 149,783m² for cotton handkerchiefs) of woven cotton or man-made fibres	
	ex 61.06	Shawls, scarves, mufflers and the like of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax	
	ex 61.07	Ties, bow-ties and cravats of woven cotton or flax	
	ex 61.09	Corsetry and the like of woven cotton	
9	64.01	Footwear	135
	64.02		
10	65.05	Headgear, not being wholly or partly of wool or fur felt	737
	65.06		
11	69.11	Domestic and ornamental china and earthenware (of which not more than £165,000 for ornamental ware and not more than £20,000 for pottery jars containing stem ginger or duck eggs)	383.5
	69.12		
	69.13		

Imports from the German Democratic Republic: quota arrangements for 1976

Quotas for the import into the United Kingdom during the 12 months beginning 1 January 1976 of goods from the German Democratic Republic which remain subject to quantitative restriction are set out below:

No.	CCT heading no.	Description	Value £1,000 cif or quantity
1	36.06	Matches (excluding Bengal matches)	12.5
2		Gloves, the following:	
	ex 39.07	Plastic gloves	
	ex 40.13	Rubber gloves	
	ex 42.03	Leather gloves, including gloves of leather and furskin or of leather and artificial fur	15
	ex 43.03	Gloves of furskin	
	ex 60.02	Gloves knitted to shape or crocheted to shape, not elastic or rubberised	
	ex 61.10	Gloves of woven cotton or flax	
3		Fabrics of man-made fibres, the following:	
	51.04	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres	289,400m²
	56.07		
	ex 60.01	Knitted or crocheted fabrics of man-made fibres	
4	ex 53.11	Woven fabrics of wool or fine animal hair or fabrics in which wool or fine animal hair represents 50% or more by weight	402.5
5		Woven fabrics and made-up textile articles of flax, the following:	
	ex 54.05	Woven fabrics of flax other than tea towelling	
	ex 62.02	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen (other than tea towels), curtains and other furnishing articles of woven flax	5
	ex 62.05	Other made-up textile articles of woven flax excluding those made up from narrow fabrics	
6		Stockings and socks, the following:	
	ex 60.03	Of knitted cotton, man-made fibres or wool	15
	ex 61.10	Of woven cotton	
7		Apparel (of which not more than £70,000 for stocking tights and not more than £38,077 for woven cotton garments), the following:	
	ex 60.04	Under garments of knitted or crocheted cotton, man-made fibres or wool	
	ex 60.05	Outer garments and other articles of apparel of knitted or crocheted cotton, man-made fibres, wool or fine animal hair	
	ex 61.01	Outer garments of woven cotton, man-made fibres	343.75
	ex 61.02	or flax	
	ex 61.03	Under garments of woven cotton or flax	
	ex 61.04		
	ex 61.06	Shawls and other articles falling within heading No 61.06 of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax	
	ex 61.07	Ties, bow-ties and cravats of woven cotton or flax	
	ex 61.09	Corsets and other articles falling within heading No 61.09 of woven cotton	
8		Travelling rugs and blankets other than electric blankets (of which not more than £15,711 for those made of cotton or of man-made fibres including a maximum of £10,711 for those made of cotton), the following:	
	ex 60.05	Of knitted or crocheted cotton or man-made fibres	
	ex 62.01	Of woven cotton, man-made fibres, wool or fine animal hair	60
9	ex 62.02	Table mats of man-made fibres	10
10	ex 62.04	Woven cotton tents	8.08
11	69.11	Domestic and ornamental china and earthenware (of which not more than £160,000 for ornamental ware)	362
	69.12		
	59.13		
12	ex 69.11	Meissen porcelain	50
	ex 69.13		
13	ex 85.15	Transistorised radio broadcast receivers and transistorised radiograms	120
14	ex 85.15	Transistorised television broadcast receivers with screens of 18 in and over in size (*)	50
15	ex 85.21	Electronic valves, tubes and semi-conductors (of which not more than £140,000 for electronic valves, colour tubes and semi-conductors)	230

(*) The reference to screen size is to the diagonal measurement.

Imports from Czechoslovakia: quota arrangements for 1976

Quotas for the import into the United Kingdom during the 12 months beginning 1 January 1976 of goods from Czechoslovakia which remain subject to quantitative restricton are set out below:

No.	CCT heading no.	Description	Value £1,000 cif or quantity
1	36.06	Matches (excluding Bengal matches)	633,000 short standards
2		Gloves, of which not more than £50,000 for leather gloves, the following:	
	ex 39.07	Plastic gloves	80
	ex 40.13	Rubber gloves	
	ex 42.03	Leather gloves, including gloves of leather and furskin or of leather and artificial fur	
	ex 43.03	Gloves of furskin	
	ex 43.04	Gloves of artificial fur	
	ex 60.02	Gloves knitted or crocheted to shape, not elastic or rubberised	
	ex 61.10	Gloves of woven cotton or flax	
3	51.04 56.07 ex 60.01	Woven and knitted fabrics of man-made fibres	1,236,000m²
4	53.11	Woven fabric of wool or fine animal hair	76,600m²
5	ex 54.05	Woven fabric of flax, other than tea towelling (of which not more than 40,000m² for sail cloth or canvas of flax of a weight not less than 410g/m²)	375,000m²
6	ex 54.05 ex 62.02	Tea towelling and tea towels of flax	242,500m²
7	55.07 55.08 55.09 ex 58.04	Woven fabrics of cotton	2,025,282m²
8	ex 58.04	Woven pile and chenille fabrics excluding cotton corduroy	150
9	58.05 ex 59.13	Woven narrow fabrics Woven elastic fabrics of cotton, man-made fibres exceeding 30cm in width, wool, fine animal hair or flax	230
10		Stockings and socks, the following:	
	ex 60.03	Of knitted cotton, man-made fibres or wool	90
	ex 61.10	Of woven cotton	
11		Apparel, the following:	
	ex 60.04	Under garments of knitted or crocheted cotton, man-made fibres or wool	320
	ex 60.05 ex 60.05	Outer garments and other articles of apparel of knitted or crocheted cotton, man-made fibres, wool or fine animal hair	
12		Household textiles, of which not more than 279,540m² for cotton goods and 390,000m² for goods of flax (excluding tea towels of flax), being:	
	ex 60.05	Bed linen, table linen, curtains and other furnishing articles wholly or mainly of knitted or crocheted cotton or man-made fibres	1,846,321m²
		Other articles for household use wholly or mainly of knitted or crocheted man-made fibres, wool or fine animal hair	
	ex 62.01	Travelling rugs and blankets wholly or mainly of woven cotton, man-made fibres, wool or fine animal hair	
	ex 62.02	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen, curtains and other furnishing articles wholly or mainly of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax	
13		Woven apparel, the following:	
	ex 61.01 ex 61.02 ex 61.03 ex 61.04	Outer garments of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax Under garments of woven cotton of flax (of which not more than £146,283 for shirts)	
	ex 61.05	Handkerchiefs (excluding embroidered handkerchiefs) of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax	595
	ex 61.06	Shawls, scarves, mufflers and the like of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax	
	ex 61.07	Ties, bow-ties and cravats of woven cotton or flax	
	ex 61.09	Corsetry and the like of woven cotton	
14	ex 62.04	Tarpaulins, sails, awnings, sunblinds, tents and camping goods of woven cotton	54,136
15	ex 64.01	Footwear wholly of rubber or with uppers mainly of rubber	120
	ex 64.02	Footwear with rubber soles and textile uppers	
16	65.01 65.03 65.05 65.06	Headgear, of which not more than £71,500 for hats and hoods of wool or fur felt	130
17	69.11 69.12 69.13	Domestic and ornamental china and earthenware	325
18	ex 85.15	Transistorised radio and television broadcast receivers and radiograms (of which not more than £130,000 for television receivers)	195
19	ex 85.21	Electronic valves, tubes and semi-conductors (of which not more than £255,000 for electronic valves, colour tubes and semi-conductors)	345

Imports from Hungary: quota arrangements for 1976

Quotas for the import into the United Kingdom during the 12 months commencing 1 January 1976 of goods from Hungary which remain subject to quantitative restriction are set out below:

No.	CCT heading no.	Description	Value £1,000 cif or quantity
1	ex 07.01	Fresh vegetables, being:	
		a) Tomatoes during the period 15 May to 31 October	50 tonnes
		b) Green beans during the period 1 June to 30 September	10 tonnes
		c) Lettuce and endive during the periods 1 January to 15 June and 15 November to 31 December	10 tonnes
2	36.06	Matches (excluding Bengal matches)	80
3		Gloves (of which not more than 185,000 pairs for leather gloves or alternatively 335,000 pairs for fabric gloves), the following:	
	ex 39.07	Plastic gloves	360,000 pairs
	ex 40.13	Rubber gloves	
	ex 42.03	Leather gloves, including gloves of leather and furskin or of leather and artificial fur	
	ex 43.03	Gloves of furskin	
	ex 60.02	Gloves knitted to shape or crocheted to shape, not elastic or rubberised	
	ex 61.10	Gloves of woven cotton or flax	
4		Fabrics of man-made fibres, the following:	
	51.04 56.07	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres	1,338,300m²
	ex 60.01	Knitted or crocheted fabrics of man-made fibres	
5		Fabrics and made-up textile articles of wool or fine animal hair, the following:	
	53.11	Woven fabrics of wool or fine animal hair	45
	ex 62.01	Travelling rugs and blankets (other than electric blankets) of woven wool or fine animal hair	
	ex 62.05	Other made-up textile articles of woven wool or fine animal hair, excluding those made up from narrow fabrics	
6		Woven fabrics and made-up textile articles of flax, the following:	
	ex 54.05 ex 62.02	a) Tea towelling and tea towels of flax	184,000m²
	ex 54.05 ex 62.02	b) Other woven fabrics of flax Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen (other than tea towels), curtains and other furnishing articles of woven flax	338,000m²
	ex 62.05	Other made-up textile articles of woven flax excluding those made up from narrow fabrics	
7	55.07 55.08 55.09	Woven fabrics of cotton (of which not more than 2,316,031m² for finished fabrics)	3,474,905m²
8	ex 58.05 ex 59.13	Narrow fabrics of woven cotton or wool or of non-elastic or non-rubberised knitted or woven man-made fibres	95
9	ex 58.10	Embroidery in the piece in strips or in motifs on woven cotton	35.703
10		Stockings and socks, the following:	
	ex 60.03 ex 61.10	Of knitted cotton, man-made fibres or wool Of woven cotton	85
11		Apparel, the following:	
	ex 60.04	a) Under garments of knitted or crocheted cotton, man-made fibres or wool	880
	ex 60.05	Outer garments and other articles of apparel of knitted or crocheted cotton, man-made fibres, wool or fine animal hair	
	ex 61.01 ex 61.02	b) Outer garments of woven man-made fibres or flax	1,230
	ex 61.03 ex 61.04	Under garments of woven flax	
	ex 61.06	Shawls and other articles falling within head-	

No.	CCT heading no.	Description	Value £1,000 cif or quantity
		ing no. 61.06 of woven man-made fibres or flax	
	ex 61.07	Ties, bow-ties and cravats of woven flax	
	ex 61.01 ex 61.02	c) Outer garments of woven cotton	
	ex 61.03 ex 61.04	Under garments of woven cotton (of which not more than 1,098,173m² for shirts)	
	ex 61.05	Handkerchiefs of woven cotton	2,761,037m²
	ex 61.06	Shawls and other articles falling within heading no. 61.06 of woven cotton	
	ex 61.07	Ties, bow-ties and cravats of woven cotton	
	ex 61.09	Corsets and other articles falling within heading no. 61.09 of woven cotton	
12		Woven fabrics of true hemp and made-up textile articles of cotton or of man-made fibres or of true hemp, hat forms, hat bodies, and hoods of felt (of which not more than £55,000 for goods of true hemp), the following:	
	ex 60.05 ex 62.02	a) Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen, curtains and other furnishing articles of cotton	
	ex 62.01	Travelling rugs and blankets (other than electric blankets) of woven cotton	515,504m²
	ex 62.05	Other made-up textile articles of woven cotton, excluding those made up from narrow fabrics	
	57.09	b) Woven fabrics of true hemp	
	ex 60.05	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen, curtains and other furnishing articles of knitted man-made fibres	
	ex 62.01	Travelling rugs and blankets (other than electric blankets) of woven man-made fibres	
	ex 62.02	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen, curtains and other furnishing articles of woven man-made fibres or true hemp	300
	ex 62.05	Other made-up textile articles of woven man-made fibres or true hemp, excluding those made up from narrow fabrics	
	ex 65.01	Hat forms, hat bodies and hoods of felt not exceeding £10,000	
13	ex 65.05	Knitted acrylic caps	3
14	ex 62.04	Woven cotton tents	149,480m²
15	ex 64.01 ex 64.02	Footwear wholly of rubber or with uppers mainly of rubber. Footwear with rubber soles and textile uppers	95
16	69.11 69.12 69.13	Domestic and ornamental china and earthenware (of which not more than £40,000 for ornamental ware)	175
17	ex 85.15	Transistorised radio and television broadcast receivers and radiograms	200
18	ex 85.21	Electronic valves, tubes and semiconductors	515

Imports from Poland: quota arrangements for 1976

Quotas for the import into the United Kingdom during the 12 months beginning 1 January 1976 of goods from Poland which remain subject to quantitative restriction are set out below:

No.	CCT heading no.	Description	Value £1,000 cif or quantity
1	ex 07.01	Fresh vegetables being:	
		a) Tomatoes during the period 15 May to 31 October	50 tonnes
		b) Green beans during the period 1 June to 30 September	10 tonnes
		c) Lettuce and endive during the periods 1 January to 15 June and 15 November to 31 December	10 tonnes
2	ex 07.01	Potatoes: (i) New	PM*
		(ii) Other	PM*
3	36.06	Matches (excluding Bengal matches)	100
4	ex 42.03	Leather gloves, including gloves of leather and furskin or of leather and artificial fur	20
5		Fabrics and made-up textile articles of man-made fibres, the following:	
	51.04 56.07	a) Woven fabrics of man-made fibres	1,676,000m²
	ex 60.01	b) Knitted or crocheted fabrics of man-made fibres	
	ex 60.05 ex 62.02	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen curtains and other furnishing articles of man-made fibres	
	ex 62.01	Travelling rugs and blankets (other than electric blankets) of woven man-made fibres	1,118,000m²
	ex 62.05	Other made-up textile articles of woven man-made fibres, excluding those made up from narrow fabrics	
6		Fabrics and made-up textile articles of wool or fine animal hair, the following:	
	53.11	Woven fabrics of wool or fine animal hair	
	ex 62.01	Travelling rugs and blankets (other than electric blankets) of woven wool or fine animal hair	225†
	ex 62.05	Other made-up textile articles of woven wool or fine animal hair, excluding those made up from narrow fabrics	
7		Woven fabrics and made-up textile articles of flax, the following:	
	ex 54.05 ex 62.02	Tea towelling and tea towels of flax	86,000m²
	ex 54.05	Other woven fabrics of flax	
	ex 62.02	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen (other than tea towels), curtains and other furnishing articles of woven flax	52
	ex 62.05	Other made-up textile articles of woven flax, excluding those made up from narrow fabrics	
8		Fabrics and made-up textile articles of cotton, the following:	
	ex 62.02	a) Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen, curtains and other furnishing articles of woven cotton	424,480m²
	ex 60.05	b) Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen, and kitchen linen, curtains and other furnishing articles of knitted cotton	36,110m²
	55.07 55.08 55.09	c) Woven fabrics of cotton	
	ex 62.01	Travelling rugs and blankets (other than electric blankets) of woven cotton	451,470m²
	ex 62.05	Other made-up textile articles of woven cotton excluding those made up from narrow fabrics	
9	ex 58.04	Plush fabrics of cotton, man-made fibres, wool or fine animal hair (of which not more than 73,700m² for fabrics made wholly or mainly of cotton)	559,000m²
10	ex 58.05 ex 59.13	Narrow fabrics of woven cotton or wool of non-elastic or non-rubberised knitted or woven man-made fibres	100
11		Handicraft textile table covers:	
	ex 58.10	Of woven cotton	
	ex 60.05 ex 62.02	Of cotton, man-made fibres or flax	20
12		Stockings and socks, the following:	
	ex 60.05	Of knitted cotton, man-made fibres or wool	
	ex 61.10	Of woven cotton	100
13		Apparel (of which not more than £74,980 for items wholly or mainly of woven cotton), the following:	
	ex 60.04	Under garments of knitted or crocheted cotton, man-made fibres or wool	
	ex 60.05	Outer garments and other articles of apparel of knitted or crocheted cotton, man-made fibres or wool or fine animal hair	
	ex 61.01 ex 61.02	Outer garments of woven man-made fibres, cotton, or flax	2,367.5‡
	ex 61.03 ex 61.04	Under garments of woven cotton or flax	
	ex 61.06	Shawls and other articles falling within heading No. 61.06 of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax	
	ex 61.07	Ties, bow-ties and cravats of woven cotton or flax	
	ex 61.09	Corsets and other articles falling within heading No. 61.09 of woven cotton	
14	ex 62.04	Woven cotton tents	9.696
15	ex 64.01 ex 64.02	Footwear wholly of rubber or with uppers mainly of rubber, footwear with rubber soles and textile uppers	110
16	ex 65.01	Hat forms, hat bodies and hoods of felt	12.5
17	69.11 69.12 69.13	Domestic and ornamental china and earthenware (of which not more than £15,000 for ornamental ware)	335
18	ex 85.15	Transistorised radio and television broadcast receivers and radiograms (of which not more than £285,000 for radio receivers, television receivers with screens of under 18 inches in size and radiograms) §	380
19	ex 85.21	Electronic valves, tubes and semi-conductors of which not more than:	
		a) £335,000 for electronic valves and semi-conductors	
		b) £385,000 for tubes of which £185,000 for colour tubes	720

* PM. Pro Memoria.

† Of which not more than £150,000 may be used for either –
a) fabrics of wool or fine animal hair (53.11), or alternatively
b) made up textile articles of wool or fine animal hair (ex 62.01, ex 62.05).

‡ Of which not more than £2,130,000 may be used for either:
a) knitted or crocheted garments, or alternatively
b) woven garments.

§ The reference to screen size is to the diagonal measurement.

Imports from Romania: quota arrangements for 1976

Quotas for the import into the United Kingdom during the 12 months beginning 1 January 1976 of goods from Romania which remain subject to quantitative restriction are set out below:

No.	CCT heading no.	Description	Value £1,000 cif or quantity
1	ex 07.01	Fresh tomatoes during the period 15 May to 31 October	1,680 tonnes
2	ex 07.02	Potatoes preserved by freezing	330 tonnes
3	ex 07.04	Dried potatoes	25
4	ex 20.02	Canned or bottled potatoes	340
5	36.06	Matches (excluding Bengal matches)	10
6		Gloves, the following:	
	ex 42.03	Leather gloves, including gloves of leather and furskin or of leather and artificial fur	55
	ex 43.03	Gloves of furskin	
7	51.04 55.09 56.07 ex 60.01	Woven and knitted fabrics of man-made fibres and woven fabrics of cotton (of which not more than £31,209 for cotton fabrics)	210
8	ex 60.05 ex 62.02	Bed linen, table linen, curtains, towels and other household articles wholly or mainly of woven, knitted or crocheted man-made fibres	130
9	ex 53.11	Woven fabrics of wool or fine animal hair	82.5
10	ex 54.05 ex 62.02	Tea towels and tea towelling of flax	16,750m²
11	ex 60.04 ex 60.05 ex 60.03	Apparel of knitted or crocheted cotton, man-made fibres, wool or fine animal hair Stockings and socks of knitted cotton, man-made fibres or wool	1,755
12	ex 60.05 ex 62.01	Blankets of man-made fibres and cotton containing not less than 51% by weight of man-made fibres, and blankets of man-made fibres, and wool containing not less than 60% by weight of man-made fibres	20
13		Woven apparel (of which not more than £78,548 for cotton and £10,000 for handkerchiefs), the following:	
	ex 61.01 ex 61.02 ex 61.03 ex 61.04	Outer garments of woven man-made fibres cotton or flax Under garments of woven cotton or flax	
	ex 61.05	Handkerchiefs of woven man-made fibres or flax	1,160
	ex 61.06	Shawls, scarves, mufflers and the like of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax	
	ex 61.07	Ties, bow-ties and cravats of woven cotton or flax	
	ex 61.09	Corsetry and the like of woven cotton	
14	ex 62.02	Manufactures of woven flax and hemp other than tea towels and tea towelling of flax (of which not more than £10,000 for manufacturers of flax)	30
15	69.11 69.12	Domestic and ornamental china, porcelain and earthenware	255
16	ex 85.15	Transistorised radio and television broadcast receivers and radiograms	250
17	ex 85.15	Transistorised 12 in monochrome television broadcast receivers*	720
18	ex 85.21	Electronic valves, tubes and semi-conductors	110

* The reference to screen size is to the diagonal measurement.

Imports from the USSR: quota arrangements for 1976

Quotas for the import into the United Kingdom during the 12 months beginning 1 January 1976 of goods from the USSR which remain subject to quantitative restriction are set out below:

No.	CCT heading no.	Description	Value £1,000 cif or quantity
1	36.06	Matches (other than Bengal matches)	410,000 short standards
2	55.07 55.08 55.09	Woven fabrics of cotton	1,449,956m²*
3		Apparel, the following:	
	ex 60.04	Under garments of knitted or crocheted cotton man-made fibres or wool	
	ex 60.05	Outer garments and other articles of apparel of knitted or crocheted cotton, man-made fibres, wool or fine animal hair	70
	ex 60.01	Outer garments of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax	
	ex 61.03 ex 61.04	Under garments of woven cotton or flax	
4	ex 60.05	Bed linen of knitted or crocheted cotton or man-made fibres	
	ex 62.02	Bed linen of woven cotton, man-made fibres or flax	30
5	69.11 69.12 69.13	Domestic and ornamental china and earthenware	90
6	ex 85.15	Transistorised radio broadcast receivers	270(†)
7	ex 85.15	Transistorised radiograms	280(‡)
8	ex 85.15	Transistorised monochrome television broadcast receivers of 6 in and 9 in (§)	375
9	ex 85.21	Electronic valves, tubes and semi-conductors (of which not more than £265,000 for electronic valves, colour tubes and semi conductors)	385

(*) The Department of Trade is prepared to issue licences outside the above arrangements for the import into the United Kingdom of grey cotton cloth for processing and re-export.

(†) Quota No. 6 includes provision for import into the United Kingdom of unit transistorised radio tuners whether or not combined with amplifiers. Other parts of unit audio equipment are not subject to quantity limitations when imported into the United Kingdom.

(‡) Radiograms and parts thereof which are not equipped with transistors (including free-standing speakers) are not subject to quantity limitation when imported into the United Kingdom.

(§) The reference to screen size is to the diagonal measurement.

Acceptance of facsimiles of documents and use of telex information in support of import entries

Importers, clearing agents and others concerned with the preparation or presentation of customs entries and who are telex users or who receive documents in facsimile form will be interested to learn of new Public Notice No. 460 issued by Customs and Excise.

The new Notice (Use of Telex Information and Fascimile Copies: Undertakings to Produce Documents) gives details on the extent to which, in the absence of supporting documents, telex information or facsimile documents, or an undertaking to produce them later, may be given.

Notice No. 460 amplifies the information given in the Customs and Excise Tariff, Section 3(B)(i) – Imports, paragraph 1, Notice No. 461 (General Information for Importers) and in Notice No. 463 (Outline of Customs Import Entry Procedure).

Copies of this Notice may be obtained from any office of Customs and Excise or from HM Customs and Excise, King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE.

Tariff and Trade Notices

Iceland

Import of agricultural goods on credit. *Trade and Industry* of 19 December published a notice about prohibiting the import of certain agricultural goods on credit. The term 'hay driers' in this list (BTN 84.11.01) should read 'hay blowers'. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 458/471.

Sweden

Textile imports: surveillance licensing. *Trade and Industry*, 12 December 1975, page 727, referred to an import licence being required for BTN no. 51.04 (Swedish statistical nos. 101-404; 409-901; 903-05; 909) which included fabrics of regenerated textile material weighing 5gm/m² and above. The figure should read 500gm/m². Inquiries: OTAR ext. 458/461.

Netherlands

Edible starches. (Commodity Law) Netherlands Decree of 11 November 1975 (*Staatsblad* 660) concerning edible starches was published on 16 December 1975, and comes into force on the third calendar month after date of publication. Copies of the decree (in Dutch) are available. An English translation, excluding the annex, should be available in about six weeks time. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 288/466/467.

Austria

Minimum price for imported tights. Reports in the Austrian press indicate that a mandatory minimum price for imported tights was introduced by the Austrian Government on 6 December 1975 which will remain in effect until 31 October 1976. The minimum price for non-gussetted tights is fixed at AS 5.10 and for gussetted tights at AS 5.80. If the tights are already packed for retail sale these prices can be increased by a further AS 0.70.

No further details are as yet available but it is understood that a supplementary charge will be levied on any imports invoiced at less than these minimum prices. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 458/461.

Further information

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available to British exporters from the Department of Trade. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exporters (CRE) Division, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel: direct dialling); and Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section (OTAR), Export Data Branch, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (OTAR or CRE) and, in the case of OTAR, the telephone extension. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

Greece

Import regulations. With effect from 18 November 1975 the validity of licences issued by the Foreign Trade Council of Greece for obtaining import permits for items under Greek tariff headings 01.02, 01.03, 01.04, 02.01 A1, A2, A3 and 02.01 B has been extended from 20 days to 30 days. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 439.

Import regulations. Cash deposits required for importation into Greece of items included in import lists 'F 50-2' and 'F 100-2' have been reduced by 8 per cent as from 1 November 1975.

From 21 October the following shall be included in import list 'P':

a paper imported by factories and workshops on temporary exemption from duty for use as a raw material in the manu-

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facture of paper bags and other articles used for packing Greek products on condition that they are exported.

b 'Couche' paper under tariff class 48.07 B2a and Note (a) which is imported duty-free in accordance with the provisions of Article 3 of Law No. 10/1975.

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 439.

Pork, live swine and turkeys: duties reduced. It has been reported in the Greek press that, following decision No. 58 of 26 November 1975, pork under Greek tariff heading 02.01 A3 and live swine under heading 01.03 imported for slaughtering may be imported free of duty and other taxes. In addition, import duty on turkeys under Greek tariff heading 02.02 B has been reduced by 50 per cent. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 439.

Yugoslavia

Electronic calculating machines. The Yugoslav *Official Gazette* 54/1975, 14 November 1975, has reported that electronic calculating machines represented by Yugoslav tariff numbers ex 84.53/1, ex 84.53/2, ex 84.53/3 can be imported duty free as long as they form part of the programme of automisation funded by foreign exchange secured via specific federal legislation. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 288/466/467.

Libya

New laws and regulations. The law pertaining to the restriction of the pursuit of some contractual activities to joint stock companies, is now available. Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 5358.

Senegal

Import regulations. According to a recently published decree, the importation of onions and potatoes (other than seed potatoes), of tariff headings 07.01.44 and 07.01.59, respectively, is now subject to prior authorisation from the Ministry of Commerce. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 472/462/471/472.

Nigeria

Port congestion. The Federal Military Government is promulgating a Decree to compel the owner, or agent of the owner, of every ship intending to enter any Nigerian port to supply certain information concerning that ship and its movements to the Nigerian Ports Authority at least two months before the departure of the vessel for Nigerian ports. The Authority may, after receipt of the required information, issue an entry notice to the ship concerned.

Entitled the Ports (Emergency Provisions) Decree No. 40 of 1975, the Decree provides a penalty of two years imprisonment, without the option of a fine, for the Master of a ship contravening its provisions. The owner of the ship is also liable, on conviction, to a similar penalty of two years imprisonment or to a fine of N10,000 for each day the ship stays in Nigerian waters without a licence from the Nigerian Ports Authority.

The provisions of this Decree are designed mainly to control the flow of cement ships into Nigerian ports so as to alleviate the current paralysing congestion they are experiencing.

The Decree will be reviewed as soon as the situation in the ports improves. Inquiries: CRE tel. 01-215 3064/3338.

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Telex: 98217

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6 Spalding Street,
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Tel: 0533 768669
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Tel: 021-783 8232
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Tel: 0482 46306/7/8/9
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Tel: Bradford 31304
Telex: 517301

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Tel: 051-922 4071
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SOUTHAMPTON
Rooms 400/402,
South Western House,
Canute Road,
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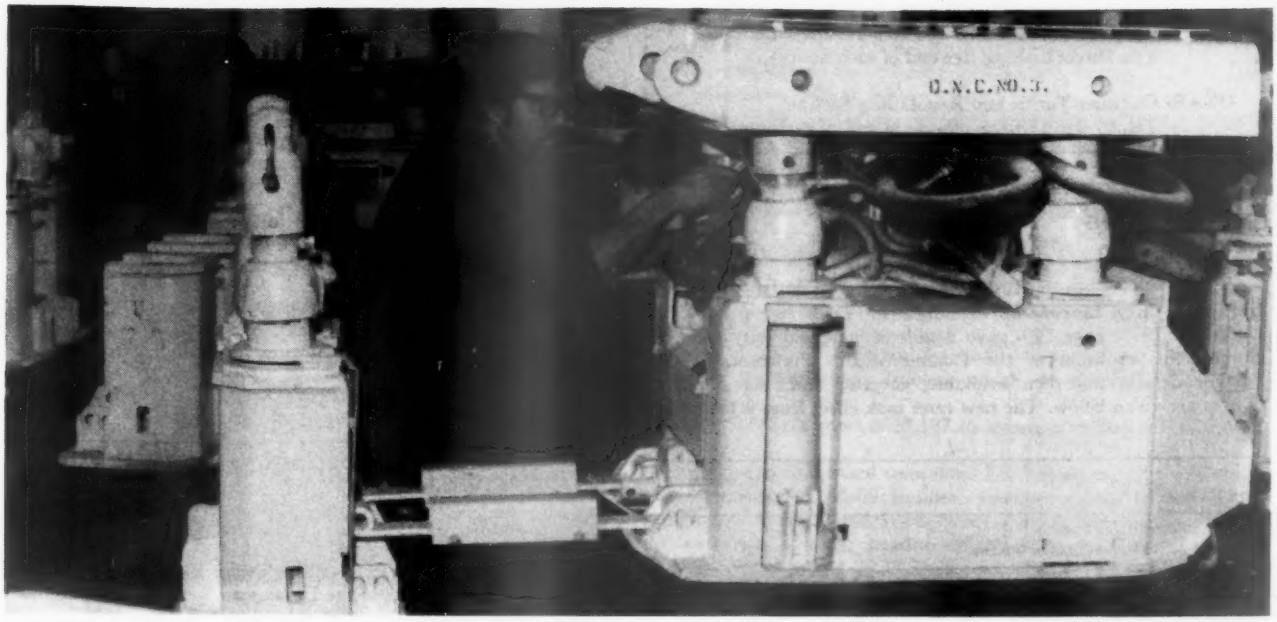

The assembly of longwall hydraulic roof supports for South Africa is shown nearing completion at Gullick Dobson's Wigan factory. The supports are the final stage of a large order for three complete installations worth over £1 million. As with the previous two installations, it is being delivered on schedule to a new area of Durban Navigation Colliery which produces high quality coking coal for steel production. The 6/324 tons supports are part of an expansion which will lead to doubling of production at the mine. On arrival in South Africa the supports will be commissioned by Gullick Dobson's resident engineer.

Upper Volta

Foodstuffs: import control. By Ordinance 75-25 of 20 May 1975, the importation into Upper Volta of foodstuffs for human and animal consumption is now authorised and controlled by the administrative authority.

Decrees will be issued to determine: the procedure for the granting and withdrawing of licences, and the conditions under which authorisation to import can be given. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 472/462/471/473.

Sierra Leone

Import licensing. Government Notice 1309 – Application for Import Licences 1976, and Government Notice 1310 – General Import Licence (No. 1 of 1976), showing the import licensing procedure during the period ending 31 December 1976, were published in the Sierra Leone *Gazette*, 11 December 1975. These notices give details of what goods require specific import licences in 1976. Application should be made not later than 15 January 1976. Notice 1309 cancels Government Notice 930, notification of which was given in *Trade and Industry*, 10 October 1974, page 74, and Notice 1260 published in *Trade and Industry*, 19 December 1975, page 787, is now revoked. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 473/472/471/462.

South Africa

Tariff application. Customs Tariff Application List 699, published in the South African *Government Gazette*, 2 January 1976, contains an application to the Board of Trade and Industries for increase in duty on monofil of polyethylene or polypropylene material classifiable under tariff subheading 51.02.50.

British trade organisations thought to be interested in the application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organisation should, therefore, first contact its own trade association.

If any firm proposes to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requires further information concerning the application, it should address inquiries to CRE tel. 01-215 5274.

Tariff changes: The following amendments were published in the South African *Government Gazette*, 5 December 1975.

R2292	BN 38.11. Specific provision is made for fungicides with compounds of copper, chrome and arsenic as active ingredients, suitable for the preservation of wood and the rate of duty thereon is increased from free to 20%
R2293	BN 53.07, 56.05 and 56.06. The rates of duty on yarn of combed sheep's or lamb's wool and on certain yarn of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste) are amended.
R2294	Item 311.03, 311.07, 311.08, 311.09, 311.10, 311.11, 311.24 and 311.31 BN 56.05. Provision is made for a rebate of duty on yarn of man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste) for the weaving of textiles and for the manufacture of textile embroidery, twine, ropes, cordage, fishing nets, carpets, mats, narrow fabrics, blankets, rugs and textile hose piping and similar tubing.

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 471/472/473/462

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OTAR Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section
Tel. 01-248 5757 (extension at end of each notice)

Hong Kong

Liquors: duty increased. A notice in *Trade and Industry*, 19 December 1975, page 790, gave details of increased duty rates including the abolition of the Commonwealth Preference Tariff. Further details, not then available, covering rates for imported liquors are given below. The new rates took effect from 3 December 1975.

Type of liquor	Duty payable per gallon (HK$)
PART I (European-type liquors)	
Still wines above 15% alcohol by volume	39.00
Still wines not more than 15% alcohol by volume	32.50
Still wines above 15% alcohol by volume imported in casks	22.50
Still wines not more than 15% alcohol by volume imported in casks	19.50
Cider and perry and other similar beverages	4.00
Beer, except cider and perry, not exceeding 1055° original gravity	3.40
and in addition for every degree by which the original gravity exceeds 1055°	0.08
Intoxicating liquors in this Part above the strength of 22° under proof, for every degree above such strength in addition to the duties specified above	1.45
PART II (Non-European-type liquors)	
Non-European-type wines	19.50
Non-European-type spirits including Chinese type spirits, sake, Arrack	9.90
and in addition for every one per cent by which the alcoholic strength by volume exceeds 30%	0.40

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 469/468/401.

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Canada

Textile and Clothing Board inquiries. The Canadian Textile and Clothing Board is to undertake inquiries into imports of:

a Leather outerwear
b Knitted sweaters, cardigans and pullovers made wholly or substantially of man-made fibres and/or wool.

Interested parties should submit 10 copies of brief by 19 January 1976 to the Executive Director, Textile and Clothing Board, Room 712, Journal North Building, 300 Slater Street, Ottawa. Public hearings will be held if required. Details are available from CRE tel. 01-215 5397.

Dominican Republic

Prohibition of use of foreign exchange for imports of batteries. The Central Bank of the Dominican Republic has published a notice stating that, for one year, as from 20 November 1975, dry-cell types 2-LP (UM-1), 1-LP (UM-2) and 7R (UM-3), all of 1.5 volts are to be added to the list of items whose importation with foreign currency from the national banking system is prohibited. This Resolution shall not apply to imports of dry cells previously ordered under letters of credit opened prior to 26 November 1975 or to those loaded aboard the ship or plane at the latest by 2 December 1975.

A copy of an unofficial translation of the notice is available. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474/476.

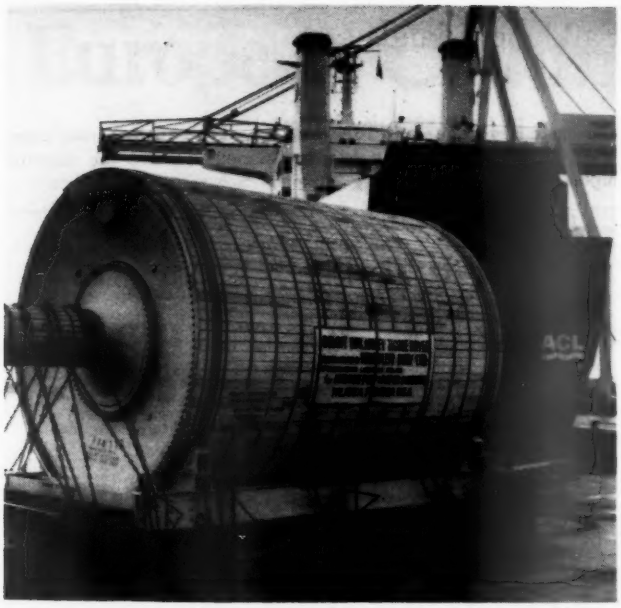
Chile

Imports of capital goods: incentives. Decree No. 1226 (Finance Ministry) published on 28 October 1975 allows a seven-year deferment of payment of Chilean Customs duties and charges in order to encourage the importation of capital equipment up to 31 December 1977. Annual reductions in the deferred charges will also be allowed during the seven-year period in accordance with the proportion of goods for export produced with the equipment. The concession is limited to specific classes of equipment listed in Decree No. 1341 of 12 December 1975 which includes a wide range of items classified under BN Chapters 84 to 90. Inquiries OTAR ext. 474/476.

Prior deposit goods on the permitted import list. *Trade and Industry* of 21 March 1975 (page 780) referred to Chilean Central Bank Circular No. 2289 of 17 February which reduced the number of commodities subject to a prior deposit of 10,000 of cif value on applying for import licences. EIS notice No. 452 of 30 September 1975 also refers.

A new Circular – No. 2431 of 4 December – has now been issued on this subject. It cancels the previous regulations and further reduces the number of commodities affected by the prior deposit to only the following:

1 Products subject to the 10,000 per cent prior deposit without waiver or recourse:
   Confectionery and chocolates (sub-heading 18.06.01)
   Articles, other than artificial eyes for dolls, classified under heading 70.19 – 'Glass beads, imitation pearls, . . . (etc.)'
   Aluminium milk containers, cylindrical (76.10.01)
2 Products subject to the 10,000 per cent prior deposit unless the following conditions exist:
   Gold for dental or industrial purposes (71.07)
      Condition: that the importer is registered in the Central Bank's register of gold users
   Casino/roulette tables with bearings, and coin-betting machines (97.04.02)



A 97-ton Yankee drying cylinder, for use in the manufacture of tissue towelling paper, being loaded at Liverpool's Royal Seaforth terminal for shipment to Portsmouth, Virginia, in Atlantic Container Line's 16,000-ton roll-on roll-off container vessel *Atlantic Star*. The cylinder, of 15 ft diameter and 28 ft 6 in length was manufactured by Walmsleys (Bury) Ltd., Bolton, to the order of the Beloit Corporation. From Portsmouth the cylinder will be carried by barge to Jacksonville and will complete the journey to the works of Hudson Pulp and Paper Co., Palatka, Florida, by road.

Condition: that the equipment is for legally-authorised gaming establishments.

All other items on the Chilean Permitted-Imports list are therefore not subject to any prior deposit.

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474/476.

Peru

State authorities to become sole importers. Under a Decree Law published on 17 December 1975 the Peruvian Government becomes the sole importer of all alcoholic beverages and certain foodstuffs such as cheese, canned or preserved meats and offal, canned or preserved fruit, fruit juices, confectionery, chocolate and biscuits as of 1 January 1976.

Empresa Nacional de Comercializacion de Insumos – ENCI – (the State importing and marketing authority) will import alcoholic beverages. The remaining products will be imported by Empresa de Servicios de Administracion y Gerencia de Empresa Peruana de Servicios Agropecuarios SA – EPSA – (the State food distribution and retailing enterprise which also operates a chain of supermarkets).

The Ministries of Food and Commerce will be responsible for fixing price margins and control of distribution.

The new Law does not change the existing import restrictions or prohibitions. No further information is available at present but any further details will be published as soon as they are received. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474/476.

Brazil

Revocation of concessions. During the recent round of import restrictions many duty concessions were revoked. These were enumerated by Customs Policy Council Resolutions 2,631-2,634. The basic details of the revocations are as follows:

Resolution 825: Goods not having a national similar, when imported by contractors for approved projects in transportation, electricity and telecommunications exempted from duty.

Resolution 1,195: Goods not having a national similar, when imported by Desenvolvimento Rodoviário SA – DERSA – for use on the Anchietas-Imigrantes railway line.

Resolution 1,309: Exemption for goods imported by the Companhia de Saneamento da Baixada Santista – SBS – for water and sanitation works and not having a national similar.

Resolution 2,104: Exemption for goods, not having a national similar, imported by the Companhia de Saneamento do Estado de São Paulo –(SABESP) – for water and sanitation purposes.

Resolution 2,304: Exemption for goods, not having a national similar, imported by the Companhai Estadual do Gás do Estado da Guanabara (CEG) or the Companhia Municipal de Gás de São Paulo (COMGAS).

Resolution 2,357: Exemption for goods imported by Companhia Brasileira de Tecnologia Nuclear which do not have a national similar.

Resolution 2,315: A quota of 53,197.16 tonnes of rubber and synthetic latex.

Other concessions revoked were those for: copper shavings and waste under heading 74.01.05.00; fertilisers suitable for foliar feeding under headings 31.05.06.00 and 31.05.99.00; polypropylene film and sheet up to 0.026mm under heading 39.02.04.99; tetrahydrothiophene (THT) under heading 29.35.33.00; wood pulp and paper waste for paper making under headings 47.01.01.00, 47.01.02.00, 47.01.04.00, 47.01.05.00, 47.01.06.00, 47.01.07.00, 47.02.00.00; A quota of 8,000 tonnes of aluminium waste and scrap 76.01.03.00; Ilmenite under heading 26.01.17.02; Aluminium sheet, of a minimum purity of 99.5 per cent, for industrial photosensitisation: a quota of 630,000m² under heading 76.03.01.00; A quota of 11,600 tonnes of leadwaste and scrap under heading 78.01.04.00; Crude and refined lard under heading 15.01.00.00; Vinyl chloride monomer under heading 29.02.12.00; Two quotas of 24,000 tonnes and 6,000 tonnes respectively of jute under heading 57.03.01.00; A quota of 90,500 tonnes of aromatic residues under heading 27.07.10.00; A quota of 53,197.16 tonnes of rubber and synthetic latex.

Inquiries from British exporters about this notice should specify the products in which they are interested and be addressed to OTAR Section, Export Data Branch, Department of Trade, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU. (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 476 and 474). Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474 or 476.

Payment for capital goods. The Central Bank of Brazil, in circular No. 281, has laid down five years as the minimum period of payment for capital goods with foreign financing: See *Trade and Industry*, 12 December 1975, page 717, item 49. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474 or 476.

New reference prices on chemicals. Customs Policy Council Resolution No. 2,629, published on 2 December, changed the Reference Price on toluene, under tariff heading 29.01.46.00, and xylene, under 29.01.48.00, to US $280,000 per tonne cif. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474 or 476.

Reference prices on colour TV tubes. Customs Policy Council Resolution No. 2,630, published on 2 December 1975, altered the Reference Price on colour television tubes, of heading 85.21.02.01, in the following way:

Up to 43cm inclusive	US $ 53.00 per unit – cif
43cm – 51cm	US $ 73.00 per unit – cif
Over 51cm	US $ 81.00 per unit – cif

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474 or 476.

Suspension of concessions to petrochemicals. Ministerio da Fazenda Portaria No. 470, published on the 2 December, suspended the concession of Import Duty and Manufactured Goods Tax Exemptions on the import of raw materials and intermediate products for the petrochemical industry. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474 or 476.

Prior approval for non-ferrous metals. The Conselho Nacional de Comercio Exterior (CONCEX) – The National Foreign Trade Council – has laid down, in a resolution published on 2 December, that the issue of a Guia de Importação, for non-ferrous metals of the following headings shall be subject to the prior approval of the Conselho de Não-Ferrosos e de Siderurgia – The Council for Non-ferrous and Ferrous Metals:

Copper of headings 74.01-74.16
Aluminium of headings 76.01-76.14
Nickel of chapter 75
Magnesium and Beryllium of chapter 77
Lead of chapter 78
Zinc of chapter 79

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474 or 476.

Licensing for electronic computers and ancillaries. The Conselho Nacional de Comercio Exterior (CONCEX) has laid down in a resolution published on 2 December, that the granting of import licences for electronic computers and ancillary equipment, under tariff headings 84.53 and 84.55.11.00, shall depend on the approval of the Commissão de Co-orenação das Atividades de Processamento Electrônico (CAPRE) – the co-ordinating commission for Electronic Processing Activities. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474 or 476.

Bolivia

Import duty reductions of vehicles repealed. Supreme Decree No. 12880 of 24 September 1975 suspends most of the duty reductions contained in Supreme Decree No. 12192 of 17 January 1975. The items that now revert to their pre-duty-reduction rate are as follows:

Tariff no.	Effective rate	Tariff no.	Effective rate
87.02.01 01	46%	87.02.04.02	41%
87.02.01.02	51%	87.02.04.03	31%
87.02.01.03	56%	87.02.04.04	31%
87.02.01.04	80%	87.02.04.05	21%
87.02.01.05	71%	87.02.04.06	21%
87.02.01.06	51%	87.02.04.07	11%
87.02.01.07	46%	87.02.04.08	11%
87.02.01.08	51%	87.02.04.99	51%
87.02.01.09	46%	87.02.05.01	41%
87.02.01.10	56%	87.02.05.02	31%
87.02.01.11	51%	87.02.05.03	9%
87.02.01.12	80% + 11%	87.02.05.99	41%
87.02.01.13	80% + 16%	87.04.01.00	41%
87.02.01.14	80% + 21%	87.04.89.01	31%
87.02.01.15	80% + 21%	87.04.89.02	21%
87.02.01.16	80% + 31%	87.04.89.03	7%
87.02.01.17	80% + 36%	87.04.89.99	41%
87.02.01.18	80% + 48%	87.09.01.01	30%
87.02.01.19	80% + 68%	87.09.01.99	30%
87.02.01.99	80% + 88%	87.09.02.00	30%
87.02.04.01	51%		

Those goods whose import duties were reduced by Supreme Decree No. 12192 but which are not included in this list will continue to pay the reduced rate. Those vehicles destined exclusively for public service whose investments have been changed by the present ruling, having first received a favourable report from the Ministerio de Transportes, Comunicaciones y Aeronautica Civil, shall be the object of special tariff treatment by way of specific resolutions for each case prompted by the Ministerio de Finanzas. Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474/476.

Registered trade marks

The lists of tariff, customs and import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

Falkland Islands

Alcoholic beverages and tobacco: duty increased. A resolution of the Falkland Island's Legislative Council increases the customs import duties on the following (previous rates shown in brackets):

Item	Article	Rate of duty	
1	Beer, ale, perry, porter spruce, cider and stout of all kinds	per gallon	11p (11p)
2	Spirits: Whisky, gin, rum, brandy, and other spirituous liquors and liqueurs	per gallon	£9.60 (£6.75)
3	Wines: Still wines, sparkling wines, vermouth, champagne, sherry and port	per gallon	60p*(39p)
		per dozen litres	£1.80 (£1.17)
		per dozen quarts	£1.32 (85p)
		per dozen pints or cans of 350 c.c.	66p (44p)
4	Tobacco:		
	a Cigars	per lb	£3.50 (£3.36)
	b Cigarettes	per lb	£2.40 (£2.00)
	c Tobacco	per lb	£2.00 (£1.60)

Inquiries: OTAR ext. 474/476.

EEC information – inquiry points at Customs and Excise headquarters

General inquiries on EEC matters which are the concern of HM Customs and Excise may be made to the following telephone extensions:
HM Customs and Excise, King's Beam House, 39-41 Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE. Tel: 01-626 1515

		Extn.
Community Transit	International Customs Division D —Branch 1 and 2	2263/2561
EEC Mediterranean Agreements, Greece and Turkey	International Customs Division D —Branch 2	2565
EEC Mediterranean Agreements, except Greece and Turkey, Anglo-Danish Free Trade Agreement	International Customs Division E —Branch 2	2310
Anglo-Irish Free Trade Agreement, Channel Islands, Isle of Man	International Customs Division E —Branch 1	2276
Compensatory levies	International Customs Division G —Branch 3	2206/2307
European Communities—general inquiries	International Customs Division D	2478
	—Branch 4	2431
EEC Free Trade Agreements with EFTA countries	International Customs Division E —Branch 4	2385/2165
Generalised System of Preferences	International Customs Division E —Branch 2	2255
ACP/EEC Convention of Lomé	International Customs Division E —Branch 2	2294
Copies of public notices and customs forms on EEC matters	Outfield Directorate Division D —Branch 3	3079

European Community News

Sex equality for EEC workers discussed by council

Moves towards equalising the treatment of men and women workers in the community were agreed at the Social Affairs Council on 18 December 1975. The council agreed to a directive on implementing equal treatment in relation to access to employment, promotion, vocational training and working conditions. Also at a future date the council will consider proposals from the commission on the substance, scope and arrangements for application of the principle of equal treatment in matters of social security.

A programme of action for migrant workers and their families was also agreed. The resolution which was adopted considered that action which would benefit migrant workers and their families should concentrate on the improvement of their circumstances, including genuine equality of treatment with national workers, helping them to integrate into the life of the host country, and assistance to those workers who wished to return home. Other specific areas in which the programme recommends consideration are vocational training, housing, social services, schooling of children and the provision of information campaigns in the host countries which would make the general public there more aware of the migrant workers' problems.

The council agreed to continue assistance from the European Social Fund for persons employed in the textile industry and the extension of such assistance to those employed in the clothing industry.

United Kingdom import duties on 1 January 1976

Notices in *Trade and Industry* of 28 November and 19 December 1975 gave information about Statutory Instruments to come into force on 1 January 1976 establishing certain preferential rates of duty. The following three further Orders were laid before the House of Commons on 30 December 1975.

The Import Duties (Quota and Other Reliefs) Order 1975 (SI 1975 No. 2230), providing relief from import duty during 1976 on certain iron and steel products originating in developing countries in accordance with the Generalised System of Tariff Preferences (GSP) of the European Economic Communities – Regulations 75/694/ECSC and 75/695/ECSC published in the *Official Journal of the Communities* L310, 29 November 1975.

The Import Duties (Quota Relief) (No. 5) Order 1975 (SI 1975 No. 2228), providing for the implementation of the United Kingdom's share of an import-duty free Community tariff quota for rum from various African, Caribbean and Pacific States – Regulation (EEC) 3230/75 published in the *Official Journal* No. L321, 12 December 1975.

The Import Duties (Quota Relief) (No. 6) Order 1975 (SI 1975 No. 2229), provided for the opening of the United Kingdom's share of duty free Community tariff quotas for certain hand-made goods and certain hand-woven fabrics of silk and cotton from a number of developing countries. (The EEC regulations approved by the Council on 18 December are expected to be published shortly.)

Any inquiries concerning this notice should be addressed to General Division 2 of the Department of Trade, Room 333, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ. Copies of Statutory Instruments and of the *Official Journal of the Communities* may be obtained from HM Stationery Office. Details of the tariff quotas and of the concessions under the GSP will be published in Parts 11 and 10B, respectively, of HM Customs Tariff.

Commission authorises BSC to acquire Alfred Simpson

The EEC Commission has authorised the British Steel Corporation to acquire the stainless steel stockholding business of Alfred Simpson Ltd. of Manchester under Article 66, para 2 of the ECSC Treaty.

Alfred Simpson is a wholly owned subsidiary of Head Wrightson and Co. Ltd., which is engaged mainly in the heavy engineering industry. Alfred Simpson's activities include the stocking, processing and selling of carbon, alloy and stainless steel products.

BSC will acquire the goodwill of the stainless steel stockholding business together with land, buildings and stocks related to this sector of the company's activity. The acquisition will give BSC a 9 per cent share of the UK stockholders market for stainless steel products.

£1 million EIB loan for Glasgow project

A loan equivalent to £1 million (1.8 million units of account) has been provided by the European Investment Bank for conversion and expansion of the British Olivetti typewriter factory in Glasgow, Scotland.

The loan has been granted for five years at an interest rate of 9½ per cent to Olivetti International SA, Luxembourg (a holding company for the affiliated companies of the Olivetti group outside Italy) which will pass on the funds to the British subsidiary.

The Glasgow factory has been in operation since 1948, producing mechanical typewriters. The project which the EIB is now helping to finance will cost about £7.5 million and will facilitate production of portable electric typewriters, most of which will go for export.

The loan brings to £186.5 million the total amount of finance provided by the bank in the UK in 1975 – more than double the figure for 1974 (£79.9 million).

Regulations for the calibration of tanks of vessels

Regulations laid before Parliament on 23 December 1975 and due to come into force on 19 January 1976 will implement in the UK the EEC Council directive No. 71/349/EEC relating to the calibration of the tanks of inland waterway vessels and coastal vessels. The UK has not previously had any legislative provisions for the calibration of the tanks of vessels, enabling them to be used as measuring instruments.

The regulations provide for an owner or operator of an appropriate vessel who wishes a tank to be calibrated to apply to the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection and for the calibration to be carried out in accordance with the directive. A calibration certificate will be issued, and a calibration plate with sealing marks will be fixed to the tank.

The regulations also provide for offences and penalties in connection with the misuse of the sealing mark and include powers of inspection for enforcement purposes. These regulations are entitled the Calibration of Tanks of Vessels (EEC Requirements) Regulations 1975 (SI 1975 No. 2125) and are available from HMSO.

Motor vehicle design symposium – first of its kind

The EEC Symposium on trends in motor vehicle design was held in Brussels from 9-12 December 1975 and attended by government officials, representatives from industry and consumer and user associations from Europe and the USA. The subjects dealt with included vehicle safety, occupant protection, accident prevention, noise and air pollution, the use of energy, new materials, and a session on road accident statistics.

It was the first time that the legislators, the industry and the users had been brought together in this way and it was interesting to note that while there was general agreement to get on and finish the first stage of the Community's programme on motor vehicle legislation, the industry representatives in the main thought that legislation had gone far enough for the time being and there should now be a break for a few years. The alternative view, held mainly by the officials, was that legislation should be on a basis whereby directives are updated continuously in the light of changes taking place and that all new directives should be based on performance standards. The industry added that all new legislation must show a cost benefit and be cost effective.

It was generally agreed that the biggest single contribution to occupant protection was in the wearing of seat belts and that there was a need for the EEC council to adopt the seat belt and seat-belt anchorage directives. Once this was done progress could be made towards developing a performance standard for testing restraint systems as part of the car structure. There would then be a need for the introduction of a directive for the compulsory wearing of seat belts.

While the council has adopted a number of directives there are still several commission proposals for ministerial approval outstanding.

On the subject of air pollution, while it was recognised that there is a need for the introduction of restrictions in respect of pollutants, the industry recommended a cautionary approach on the basis that emissions standards should be based on definitive studies and that the community should encourage and finance such studies – for example research on use of lead traps and on the aromatic content of petrol as a pollutant. (PNA emissions.)

It was also suggested that to improve the free movement of motor vehicles within EEC that the community should apply on an experimental basis for a specified period the mutual recognition of type approval system.

On the whole the symposium provided the commission with some valuable guidelines to consider in shaping future policy in the field of motor vehicle directives and was thought to have been generally worthwhile. Consideration is being given to a follow-up meeting in the future.

New EC legislation

Common Agricultural Policy

The texts of the following regulations which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*:

Cereals and rice. Regulation (EEC) 3249/75 authorising the United Kingdom to suspend in part the component for protection of the processing industry as regards certain products of the cereals and rice sectors (*Official Journal* L322, 13 December 1975).

Regulation (EEC) 3250/75 amending Regulation (EEC) 1992/75 fixing, for the 1975/76 marketing year, in respect of trade within the Community the components designed to protect the rice and cereals processing industries (*Official Journal* L322, 13 December 1975).

Regulation (EEC) 3320/75 amending Regulation (EEC) 1613/71 laying down detailed rules for fixing cif prices and levies on rice and broken rice and the corrective amounts relating thereto (*Official Journal* L328, 20 December 1975).

Wine. Regulation (EEC) 3264/75 on long-term private storage aid for certain table wine (*Official Journal* L324, 16 December 1975).

Regulation (EEC) 3277/75 amending Regulation (EEC) 1120/75 as regards the period of validity of the certificates of designation of origin of certain wines from third countries (*Official Journal* L325, 17 December 1975).

Regulation (EEC) 3295/75 amending Regulation (EEC) 2115/75 laying down in respect of the 1975/76 wine-growing year detailed rules for applying the obligation to distil the by-products of wine-making, and repealing Regulation (EEC) 2179/74 (*Official Journal* L327, 19 December 1975).

Live plants, bulbs and products of the flower growing industry. Regulation (EEC) 3279/75 on the standardisation of the treatment applied by the individual member states to imports from non-member countries of live trees and other plants, bulbs, roots and the like, cut flowers and ornamental foliage (*Official Journal* L326, 18 December 1975).

Regulation (EEC) 3280/75 laying down detailed rules for applying protective measures in the market in live trees and other plants, bulbs, roots and the like, cut flowers and ornamental foliage (*Official Journal* L326, 18 December 1975).

Fish and fish products. Regulation (EEC) 3304/75 fixing the guide prices for the fishery products listed in Annex II to Regulation (EEC) 2142/70 for the 1976 fishing year (*Official Journal* L328, 20 December 1975).

Regulation (EEC) 3305/75 fixing the guide prices for the fishery products listed in Annex I (A) and (C) to Regulation (EEC) 2142/70 for the 1976 fishing year (*Official Journal* L328, 20 December 1975).

Regulation (EEC) 3306/75 fixing the intervention prices for fresh or chilled sardines and anchovies for the 1976 fishing year (*Official Journal* L328, 20 December 1975).

Regulation (EEC) 3307/75 fixing the community producer price of tunny intended for the canning industry for the first two months of the 1976 fishing year (*Official Journal* L328, 20 December 1975).

Regulation (EEC) 3308/75 supplementing Regulation (EEC) 2455/70 determining common marketing standards for certain fresh or chilled fish (*Official Journal* L328, 20 December 1975).

Harmonisation of legislation

Pre-packaged liquids – Corrigendum. The *Official Journal* L324, 16 December 1975 contains the following correction to Directive 75/106/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the member states relating to the making-up by volume of certain prepackaged liquids. (published in *Official Journal* L42, 15 February 1975).

Page 10, Annex II, the second and third indents of paragraph 2.3.2.2. should read as follows:

—the square of the sum of the measured values: $\left(\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} x_i\right)^2$ then $\frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} x_i\right)^2}{n}$

—the corrected sum:

$$SC = \sum_{i=1}^{i=n} (x_i)^2 - \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} x_i\right)^2}{n}$$

UK/Spain: tariff arrangements

As the new agreement between Spain and the enlarged community has not yet been concluded, the interim tariff arrangements adopted by the United Kingdom on 10 July 1975 will continue in force (subject to minor modification) until 31 March 1976, when the position will be reviewed. The tariff rates applicable from 1 January 1976 are set out in the Import Duties (Spain) (Reductions) Order 1975 (SI 1975 No. 2093); copies of which will be available shortly from HMSO. The details were originally set out on page 52 of *Trade and Industry* of 4 July 1975. They are as follows:

Industrial goods. In general, tariffs will be reduced by 40 per cent of the 1972 pre-accession rate, but there are some exceptions. For European Coal and Steel Community products under Chapter 73, and natural cork under tariff heading 45.01, the pre-accession rates will be replaced by the transiting third-country rates of duty, because these products are not covered by the existing Agreement between Spain and the EEC. For goods set out in List A below, the 'standstill' rates will continue (ie the pre-accession, or where it is lower, the transiting third country rate will apply).

Agricultural goods and processed agricultural products. In most cases the UK will implement the concessions which will be provided for in the new agreement. They will be applied to the third country rates of 1 January 1976. The concessions vary from 20 to 80 per cent and cover a wide range of fresh and preserved fruit and vegetables and fruit juices.

However, for the products covered in List B and C, the 'standstill' rates will continue to apply.

All agricultural goods *not* subject to a concession will receive full third country treatment.

Origin rules. The origin rules will be as set out in the existing agreement between the Six and Spain. But only UK (not other EEC) parts and materials used in manufacture in Spain may be regarded as contributing to Spanish origin for the purpose of qualifying for the preferences described above.

Documentation. Spanish goods will qualify for preferential treatment into the UK, only if they satisfy the origin and consignment rules for goods wholly produced or manufactured in Spain. These are described in paragraphs 6 and 8-13 of Notice No. 816.

Evidence that the goods satisfy the origin rules should take the form of either a movement certificate, AE1, or postal form AE2. These should be completed as described in Part Three of Notice No. 816, with the exception of private importations of small value; these are subject to the simplified procedures described in paragraph 16 of the notice.

Paragraphs 18 and 19, concerning olive oil and wine are not yet applicable. Where evidence of consignment is required, it should be provided in the forms described in paragraphs 21-23 of the notice.

Further information. Department of Trade, General Division, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, tel. 01-215 3070/5493 (UK tariffs on Imports from Spain), tel. 01-215 5780 (origin Rules); Commercial Relations and Exports 1, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, tel. 01-215 3707 (General Inquiries); HM Customs and Excise, King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE, tel. 01-626 1515, ext. 2504 (Customs documentations and procedure).

Goods for which 'standstill' rates will continue

CCT heading no.	Description of goods
List A Industrial	
27.10 27.11 A 27.11 BI 27.12 27.13 B 27.14	Refined petroleum products
36.05 BI 36.06	Matches
40.11	Rubber tyres, tyre cases, etc
41.02 B	Other bovine cattle leather
41.03 BII	Other sheep and lamb skin leather
42.02 B	Leather travel goods
45.02	Natural cork in blocks
45.03	Articles of natural cork
45.04	Agglomerated cork
51.04	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (continuous)
55.05	Cotton yarn
55.09	Other woven fabrics of cotton
56.01 A	Synthetic textile fibres
56.05	Yarn of man-made fibres
56.07	Woven fabrics of man-made fibres (discontinuous)
58.04	Woven pile fabrics and chenille fabrics
60.04	Under garments
60.05	Outer garments
61.03	Men's and boy's under garments
62.02	Bed linen
64.01	Rubber footwear
64.02	Leather footwear
68.03	Worked slates
69.07	Unglazed setts, flags and pavings
69.08	Glazed, other setts
73.15	Special steels
73.18	Tubes, pipes and blanks of iron and steel
78.01 A	Unwrought lead
79.01 A	Unwrought zinc
85.04	Electric accumulators
97.02	Dolls
97.03	Other toys
ex 98.10 AI + BI	Mechanical lighters
List B Processed agricultural products	
17.04 B	Chewing gum
17.04 C	White chocolate
17.04 D	Other sugar confectionery, not containing cocoa
18.06	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa
Chapter 19	Preparations of cereals, flours or starches
21.01 AI	Roasted coffee substitutes (except chicory)
21.01 BII	Extracts, essence of roasted coffee
21.06 AII	Bakers yeast
21.07	Food preparations
22.02 B	Lemonade containing milk fats
29.04 CII and III	Mannitol and sorbitol
35.01 A and C	Casein, caseinates and derivatives
35.05	Dextrins and dextrin glues
38.12 AI	Prepared glazings
38.19 T	Sorbitol
List C Agricultural goods	
08.03 ex B	Dried figs in packs of 15kg or less
08.04 BI	Dried grapes in packs of 15kg or less
20.02 ex CII	Tomato concentrate
ex 20.06 BII	Mixtures of fruit
ex 20.06 BII	Mandarin segments
ex 20.06 BII	Apricot pulp
22.03 B	Certain beers
22.05	Wine of fresh grapes
22.06	Vermouths
22.07 A	Piquettes
ex 22.07 B	Certain beers and wines
22.08	Ethyl alcohol
ex 22.09	Spirits and spirituous beverages

Government Publications in the North

from

Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Brazennose Street, Manchester M60 8AS

EEC – your questions answered

This week, we are publishing a selection of questions put to the Department of Industry's EEC Information Unit during the past month.

The Unit helps businessmen by answering general questions about EEC membership. Its prime responsibility is with those matters which are the concern of the Departments of Industry, Trade, Prices and Consumer Protection, but it is usually possible to direct an inquirer to sources of specialist advice in other Government Departments.

Contact the Unit by ringing 01-215 4301 (six lines) or by writing to the EEC Information Unit, Department of Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

Good news for exporters

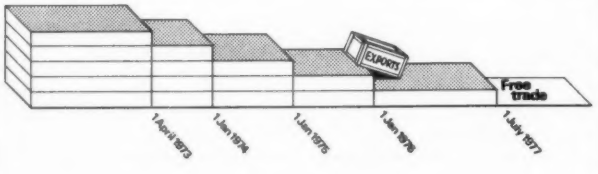
Q. I know that each year since the UK's accession to the community there have been reductions of the duties charged on UK imports into the Six. Can you tell me what duty reductions are taking place in 1976?

A. The fourth 20 per cent reduction of tariffs applicable to trade between the UK and the six original member states of the EEC took place on 1 January 1976. Industrial goods of UK origin now benefit from a total teduction of 80 per cent in the Common Customs Tariff on import into the Six. Duty-free trade will be achieved when the final 20 per cent reduction is made on 1 July 1977. Similar reductions apply to agricultural products (other than beef and veal for which the marketing year begins in April). For horticultural items the tariff cuts began a year later, reaching a total of 60 per cent on 1 January 1976, and two further cuts of 20 per cent will result in duty-free trade by 1 January 1978.

Information on duties now applicable to UK exports to the other EEC countries may be obtained from: Overseas Tariffs and Regulations (OTAR), Department of Trade, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill EC4M 7HU. Tel: 01-248 5757, ext. 408/482/439 (EEC general inquiries), 423 (France), 7174 (Denmark), 288 (Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg), 466 (Italy; Irish Republic), 467 (Federal German Republic).

Tariffs between the UK and the Six: the final step for industrial goods

Under the arrangement negotiated for UK entry into the EEC, import duties between ourselves and the Six are being eliminated by five equal cuts over a period of 4½ years.



Carrying goods by lorry

Q. I am taking some industrial products by lorry to Yugoslavia through Belgium, Germany and Austria. How can I make the journey without having to pay customs duties in each country and then having to apply for a refund?

A. Provided your lorry is sealed throughout the journey and provided the destination is outside the EEC, one answer to your problem is to use a TIR carnet. Customs-approved vehicles and containers and certain heavy or bulky goods, travelling under TIR and having been sealed at the customs office of departure, are normally free from further examination until the custom office of the final destination is reached.

The TIR carnet serves as a bond and is guaranteed by the trade association which issues it. No payment or deposit of duty in the countries through which you are travelling is normally incurred. Carnets are issued and guaranteed in the UK by the Road Haulage Association, Roadway House, 22 Upper Woburn Place, WC1H 0ES (tel. 01-387 9711), and the Freight Transport Association, Hermes House, 157 St. John's Road, Tunbridge Wells, Kent TN4 9UZ (tel. 0892 26171) on behalf of their members.

This scheme applies in countries which are signatories to the TIR Convention. They are:

Afghanistan, Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Iran, Irish Republic, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland*, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey*, UK, USA, USSR, and Yugoslavia.

As an alternative to TIR it is possible to use the community transit (CT) system for that part of the journey which is made in the EEC and Austria. (Although not a member of the EEC Austria does operate the CT system.) The CT movement would have to end at the custom office at the point when the lorry left the territory of the EEC (or Austria) to reach Yugoslavia. Details of the community transit procedure are contained in Customs Notice 750 obtainable from any customs house or office of a Collector of Customs and Excise in the UK.

* See page 86.

Directive on textile labelling

Q. Am I right in thinking that the EEC's directive on textile labelling is now in force? Where can I find details?

A. Legislation to implement the directive on fibre-content labelling – introduced in the UK under the Textile Products (Indication of Fibre Content) regulations 1973 – will be legally enforceable from 12 January 1976. Directive 71/307/EEC requires that, with minor exceptions, all textile products marketed within the Community should bear an indication of their fibre content. It does not apply to products exported to countries outside the Community, or to those introduced into the Community under customs control for transit purposes.

Two other directives subordinate to this one and dealing with analysis of the fibre content of textiles have been adopted by the EEC. Directive 72/276/EEC specifies analytical tests to be used in determining fibre contents of textile products composed of binary mixtures of fibres. Directive 73/44/EEC is similarly concerned with laws relating to quantitative analysis of ternary fibre mixtures. The provisions of these two

directives are reflected in the most recent British Standard (BS 4407) on methods of analysis. Legislation to implement the two analytical directives in the UK will be introduced in February 1976.

Texts of all three directives are published in Volume 12, Technical Standards of the Subject Edition of the Secondary Legislation of the European Communities. It is available from all HMSO bookshops, price £2.85, reference ISBN 0 11 330452 8. Textual amendments to the directives were contained in the Supplement to the First Series of Special Editions (1952-72) of the *Official Journal of the European Communities* – Consolidated Edition of Corrigenda, published in July 1975. Some details of these directives are currently under review by the Community and further minor amendments may be made later in 1976.

To help textile manufacturers, the Department of Industry has produced an explanatory booklet: 'Labelling textiles – Explanatory Guidelines on the Textile Products (Indications of Fibre Content) Regulations 1973'. Prepared in consultation with representatives of consumer bodies, local authorities and the textile and clothing manufactuers and distributive trades, this booklet explains how best to conform with the regulations. It is available from HMSO bookshops, price 22p, reference ISBN 0 11 511077 1.

Economic Indicators of the EEC

These tables have been prepared for the convenience of users who do not have access to the sources themselves; international publications (as indicated) have been used, supplemented by later reports where possible. In addition to the Member States of the EEC, the United States and Japan have been included for comparison.

The form of presentation adopted – indicators by subject – is for convenience only, and it must not be assumed that the indicators in the same table for different countries are strictly comparable. An attempt has been made to indicate major differences of definition, but the coverage and methods of collection vary considerably; this is partly due to different administrative procedures in various countries. Fuller details may be obtained from the sources indicated, and from the national publications of the countries concerned.

At extensive bibliography – 'Sources of Statistics: 2. The European Economic Community' – which lists publications in the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library of the Department of Trade, is obtainable on request to the library at Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757, ext. 368). 'Statistical News' No. 21 (May 1973), published by the Central Statistical Office, contains a selected bibliography of statistical publications of the Commission of the European Communities.

TABLE 1 Industrial Production (Excluding construction) Seasonally adjusted — Indices 1970 = 100

	Belgium	Luxembourg	France[1]	German F.R.	Ireland[2]	Italy	Netherlands	United Kingdom	EEC[3]	*United States*	*Japan*
Weights in EEC	3.9	0.3	18.1	39.9	0.6	13.3	4.5	19.4	100.0	—	—
Weights in total	1.3	0.1	6.0	13.2	0.2	4.4	1.5	6.4	33.1	*43.3*	*11.9*
1968	88	88	84	83	90	91	81	96	87	*99*	*74*
1969	97	100	94	94	97	94	91	99	95	*104*	*88*
1970	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	*100*	*100*
1971	103	99	104	102	105	100	106	100	102	*100*	*103*
1972	109	103	112	106	108	104	111	102	106	*108*	*110*
1973	116	115	120	113	119	114	118	111	115	*118*	*127*
1974	120	119	123	112	123	120	121	108	116 (e)	*117*	*124*
1973 1st quarter	115	114	118	113	119	105	115	111	112	*115*	*122*
2nd quarter	114	112	120	113	120	114	116	111	114	*117*	*127*
3rd quarter	115	115	122	113	119	118	119	111	116	*119*	*129*
4th quarter	118	120	122	115	120	120	121	111	116	*119*	*132*
1974 1st quarter	123	124	125	114	127	123	122	105	116	*117*	*130*
2nd quarter	122	119	126	113	124	125	122	110	118	*118*	*127*
3rd quarter	121	120	126	112	121	119	123	110	116	*118*	*122*
4th quarter	117	114	118	109	119	111	120	107	111	*114*	*115*
1975 1st quarter	112	103	114	106	116	110	116	106	109	*105*	*106*
2nd quarter	107	92	111	103	116	106	114	101	105 (e)	*103*	*110*
3rd quarter	103	83	110	102		105	111	101	104 (e)	*107*	*113* (e)
1974 April	126	118	124	113		126	119	109	118	*117*	*129*
May	121	118	126	113		123	122	109	118	*118*	*132*
June	125	121	125	114		125	124	110	121	*118*	*127*
July	124	121	129	112		123	123	111	117	*118*	*126*
August	119	118	129	111		112	125	111	115	*117*	*121*
September	122	121	122	112		123	124	109	116	*118*	*121*
October	121	120	122	111		117	122	108	114	*117*	*118*
November	118	115	117	110		111	123	108	113	*114*	*115*
December	111	107	114	106		106	116	106	108	*110*	*112*
1975 January	115	104	115	104		110	115	107	108	*107*	*107*
February	113	102	115	105		113	115	107	109	*104*	*105*
March	109	102	112	107		107	118	105	108	*103*	*105*
April	110	92	112	101		109	113	103	105	*103*	*109*
May	103	86	108	105		102	114	101	105	*103*	*110*
June	109	96	113	103		108	114	101	106	*104*	*111*
July	102	90	110	98		109	108	101	103	*105*	*114*
August	97	61	110	104		97	111	100	105	*107*	*112*
September	109	96	109	104		108	113	101	105 (e)	*109*	*113* (e)
October		88 (e)	111 (e)	105 (e)		109 (e)	115 (e)	102 (e)	106 (e)	*109*	*113* (e)
% change latest three months:											
On previous three months	−4.4	−9.9	−0.3	+2.3	Nil	−1.6	+0.9	Nil	+0.6	*+4.5*	*+0.9*
On a year earlier	−15.6	−31.8	−11.5	−8.3	−6.5	−10.8	−8.6	−7.6	−8.4	*−7.7*	*−6.1*

[1] Excluding clothing, wood products and furniture.
[2] Mining and manufacturing only.
[3] Excluding Denmark.
(e) Estimated.
Source: 'OECD Main Economic Indicators'

TABLE 2 Unemployment seasonally adjusted

Indices 1970 = 100

	Belgium[1,2]	Den-mark[1,3]	France[2,4]	German F.R.[5]	Ireland[1]	Italy[4]	Nether-lands[2,5]	Great Britain[5]	*United States*[6]	*Japan*[7]
1968	147	163	97	218	88	113	147	95	*69*	*108*
1969	120	129	85	120	86	108	115	94	*69*	*104*
1970	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	*100*	*100*
1971	100	125	129	126	100	100	135	129	*122*	*111*
1972	123	125	145	166	114	113	235	142	*118*	*119*
1973	130	84	150	184	104	109	239	102	*105*	*107*
1974	148	186	190	391	114	91	293	101	*124*	*117*
1975								157		
1974 1st quarter	131	81	168	287	102	89	263	96	*115*	*107*
2nd quarter	137	135	169	375	110	86	270	97	*114*	*111*
3rd quarter	151	208	181	468	117	90	302	106	*123*	*118*
4th quarter	172	323	235	553	133	98	337	107	*148*	*143*
1975 1st quarter	199	420	279	558	164	90	378	123	*187*	*152*
2nd quarter	239	423	319	811	179	118	413	177	*201*	*180*
3rd quarter	269	410	335	902	186	106	450	170 (e)	*191*	*199* (e)
4th quarter								190		
1974 April	134	95	167	358	105	87	265	96	*111*	*110*
May	135	148	168	369	105		267	96	*115*	*111*
June	141	163	172	399	112		272	99	*116*	*112*
July	145	171	176	428	110	90	291	102	*119*	*114*
August	148	205	177	466	114		304	105	*120*	*118*
September	158	247	190	510	121		311	106	*130*	*121*
October	166	303	213	546	126	98	324	107	*136*	*130*
November	172	327	240	566	133		343	108	*147*	*142*
December	179	338	252	548	140		354		*162*	*156*
1975 January	186	426	267	505	157	90	367	119	*184*	*149*
February	197	403	278	556	167		378	124	*183*	*151*
March	213	434	292	613	169		389	127	*195*	*156*
April	227	451	304	744	174	118	407	134	*200*	*161*
May	239	418	319	812	179		411	144	*209*	*165*
June	254	399	335	877	183		420	152	*193*	*167*
July	258	355	338	894	186	106	439	165	*192*	*194*
August	269	433	330	901	183		450	170	*191*	*195*
September	280	445	337	912	188		456	176	*190*	*215* (e)
October	297	456	344	855			459	184	*196*	*221* (e)
November			353 (e)	826 (e)			485 (e)	190	*188* (e)	
December								197		
Rate %	5.3	4.4	4.3	4.5	6.9	3.3	4.7	4.4	*8.8*	*2.0*
% change latest three months										
On previous three months	12.7	13.7	3.1	3.0	3.9	10.2	7.0	11.7	*−0.4*	*20.0*
On a year earlier	79.2	76.4	60.8	59.9	61.5	17.8	43.2	77.9	*39.0*	*60.1*

Note: Figures of total unemployment and unemployment rates are very sensitive to the particular measures used and the sources from which they are obtained. The figures in this table to a large extent reflect the different administrative systems and social-security provisions of the countries concerned.

[1] Insured unemployed. [2] Change of basis during period. [3] Monthly data are weekly averages. [4] Unfilled applications. [5] GB percent change on year is estimated. [6] Based on results of sample survey. [7] Unemployment-insurance beneficiaries.

Numbers in latest month available as % of total employees (UK) and of total labour force (others). (e) Estimated.

Source: 'OECD Main Economic Indicators'. GB source: 'Monthly Digest of Statistics'.

TABLE 3 Exports (fob) Special trade[1], seasonally adjusted

US$ million*

	Belgium/ Luxem-bourg	Den-mark[2]	France	German F.R.	Ireland[2]	Italy	Nether-lands	United King-dom[2]	EEC	*United States*[2]	*Japan*[2]
1968	8,160	2,580	12,708	24,840	792	10,188	8,340	15,348	82,956	*34,416*	*12,972*
1969	10,068	2,952	15,024	29,052	888	11,724	9,960	17,520	97,200	*37,992*	*15,984*
1970	11,592	3,288	17,940	34,188	1,032	13,188	11,772	19,356	112,356	*43,224*	*19,320*
1971	12,081	3,609	20,592	39,009	1,308	15,177	13,953	22,356	128,084	*44,211*	*23,994*
1972	15,995	4,330	25,739	46,208	1,610	18,535	16,392	24,340	153,152	*49,676*	*28,591*
1973	22,317	6,129	35,948	67,701	2,127	22,188	23,946	28,851	210,645	*71,622*	*36,834*
1974	28,137	7,725	45,835	89,085	2,634	30,147	32,496 (e)	37,203	275,076	*98,763*	*55,278*
1974 1st quarter	6,273	1,794	10,464	20,592	591	6,564	7,224	8,126	61,749	*22,455*	*11,298*
2nd quarter	7,393	1,896	11,205	22,803	636	7,176	8,355	9,540	69,390	*24,355*	*13,941*
3rd quarter	7,314	1,953	11,883	22,389	666	8,157	8,400	9,967	71,148	*25,254*	*14,545*
4th quarter	7,158	2,082	12,468	23,274	741	8,250	8,514	9,566	72,588	*26,700*	*15,504*
1975 1st quarter	7,842	2,163	13,437	23,118	765	8,514	8,835	11,036	76,050	*27,015*	*14,715*
2nd quarter	7,191	2,259	13,461	23,709	759	8,520	8,925	10,358	75,759	*25,737*	*13,881*
3rd quarter		2,031	12,435	21,087	801			9,835		*27,093*	*13,158*
1974 April	2,408	637	3,672	7,577	220	2,469	2,707	3,191	22,917	*8,071*	*4,254*
May	2,498	628	3,707	7,997	202	1,190	2,790	3,329	23,401	*7,787*	*4,833*
June	2,487	631	3,826	7,231	217	2,517	2,861	3,304	23,140	*8,495*	*4,853*
July	2,452	637	3,877	7,613	237	2,919	2,982	3,422	24,167	*8,401*	*4,875*
August	2,523	648	3,966	7,578	221	2,606	2,556	3,401	23,540	*6,447*	*5,004*
September	2,339	669	4,039	7,197	208	2,643	2,861	3,526	23,577	*8,460*	*4,664*
October	2,337	674	3,876	7,401	223	2,680	2,793	3,376	23,365	*8,698*	*5,353*
November	2,514	731	4,054	8,076	249	2,671	2,733	3,016	24,252	*9,159*	*5,246*
December	2,307	677	4,537	7,796	269	2,898	2,985	3,228	24,883	*8,841*	*4,898*
1975 January	2,640	732	4,427	7,962	284	2,713	3,041	3,712	25,683	*9,419*	*5,163*
February	2,783	748	4,669	7,977	264	2,887	2,971	3,475	26,027	*8,846*	*4,911*
March	2,421	684	4,339	7,180	215	2,914	2,823	3,794	24,542	*8,749*	*4,641*
April	2,445	809	4,550	8,222	278	2,763	3,171	3,287	25,654	*8,610*	*4,789*
May	2,279	688	4,276	7,325	258	2,627	2,765	3,743	24,205	*8,259*	*4,581*
June	2,466	762	4,636	8,161	223	3,128	2,989	3,072	25,899	*8,868*	*4,513*
July	2,041	704	4,186	7,369	274	2,812	2,605	3,506	23,425 (e)	*8,945*	*4,480*
August	2,330	649	4,130	6,704	253	3,021	2,331	3,145		*9,051*	*4,400*
September		678	4,118	7,015	272			3,231		*9,098*	*4,346* (e)
October			4,051 (e)					3,596		*9,288*	
% change in dollar terms latest three months											
On previous three months	−4.3	−10.1	−6.1	−11.1	5.3	7.9	−9.5	−3.4	−3.5	*5.2*	*−4.7*
On a year earlier	−8.4	3.9	3.5	−5.8	20.0	11.6	−5.6	−3.2	4.0	*7.2*	*−9.1*
% change in national currencies latest three months											
On previous three months	2.9	3.7	−0.3	−5.5	−5.9	13.9	−2.8	0.2	4.0	*4.3*	*−2.8*
On a year earlier	−6.3	4.9	−2.5	−3.7	34.0	14.7	−3.5	6.8	1.9	*6.0*	*−8.0*

[1] For most purposes special trade may be defined as trade excluding re-exports. [2] General trade. [3] Weighted average of percentage changes in national currencies.

* All values are expressed in US dollars, making use of IMF parity rates as quoted in 'OECD Main Economic Indicators'.

(e) estimated.

Source: United Kingdom: Department of Trade. All others: 'OECD Series "A"'

TABLE 4 Imports (cif) Special trade[1], seasonally adjusted

US$ million*

	Belgium/ Luxem-bourg	Den-mark[2]	France	German F.R.	Ireland[2]	Italy	Nether-lands	United Kingdom[2]	EEC	*United States[2, 3]*	*Japan[2]*
1968	8,304	3,216	13,980	20,148	1,176	10,248	9,288	18,960	85,320	*33,108*	*12,984*
1969	9,984	3,804	17,388	24,924	1,416	12,444	10,992	19,956	100,908	*35,048*	*15,024*
1970	11,352	4,380	19,116	29,808	1,572	14,940	13,392	21,720	116,280	*39,960*	*18,876*
1971	12,390	4,476	21,261	34,356	1,838	16,026	15,159	23,897	129,403	*45,633*	*19,716*
1972	14,903	4,986	26,696	39,759	2,113	19,252	17,127	27,831	152,643	*55,819*	*23,463*
1973	21,762	7,425	37,587	54,465	2,775	27,858	24,419	38,724	215,013	*69,126*	*38,331*
1974	28,890	9,393	52,980	69,006	3,801	41,076	33,288 (e)	54,627	292,989 (e)	*77,420*	*62,034*
1973 1st quarter	4,668	1,569	7,941	11,949	615	5,373	5,379	8,127	45,624	*16,017*	*7,428*
2nd quarter	5,202	1,776	9,000	13,002	681	6,777	5,724	9,438	51,597	*16,581*	*9,063*
3rd quarter	5,868	1,992	10,215	14,436	741	7,713	6,678	10,224	57,867	*17,619*	*10,170*
4th quarter	6,024	2,088	10,431	15,078	788	7,995	6,633	10,935	59,925	*18,909*	*11,670*
1974 1st quarter	6,456	2,361	11,952	15,378	831	9,336	7,200	12,822	65,571	*21,606*	*14,238*
2nd quarter	7,707	2,415	13,290	17,469	1,014	10,308	8,571	14,049	74,979	*24,858*	*16,155*
3rd quarter	7,548	2,331	14,088	17,856	1,041	11,223	8,859	13,933	76,956	*27,213*	*15,717*
4th quarter	7,179	2,286	13,650	18,234	915	10,209	8,658	13,943	75,225	*27,408*	*15,879*
1975 1st quarter	7,317	2,424	13,824	18,276	978	9,084	9,132	13,568	74,976	*25,008*	*14,856*
2nd quarter	7,578	2,505	13,338	19,173	936	9,270	9,048	12,638	74,844	*22,173*	*13,761*
3rd quarter		2,439	12,939	17,916	915			12,912		*23,712*	
1974 April	2,405	846	4,382	5,734	342	3,905	2,787	4,541	24,982	*7,950*	*5,239*
May	2,726	762	4,453	5,961	332	2,885	2,839	4,804	24,771	*8,302*	*5,527*
June	2,576	807	4,453	5,775	341	3,518	2,946	4,704	25,333	*8,608*	*5,388*
July	2,675	795	4,786	5,926	354	4,237	3,194	4,751	26,903	*8,792*	*5,543*
August	2,404	810	4,730	6,197	357	3,493	2,732	4,618	25,280	*9,469*	*5,180*
September	2,468	727	4,572	5,734	330	3,494	2,932	4,564	24,969	*8,951*	*4,994*
October	2,349	759	4,514	6,010	308	3,564	2,861	4,760	25,083	*8,732*	*5,220*
November	2,362	788	4,477	6,193	291	3,191	2,872	4,691	24,835	*9,311*	*5,357*
December	2,468	738	4,660	6,031	316	3,454	2,923	4,493	25,214	*9,365*	*5,289*
1975 January	2,440	850	4,742	6,032	339	2,998	3,122	4,886	25,411	*9,831*	*5,173*
February	2,476	850	4,669	6,503	347	2,917	3,094	4,678	25,533	*7,797*	*4,814*
March	2,401	722	4,412	5,741	290	3,167	2,920	4,361	24,015	*7,381*	*4,869*
April	2,597	919	4,549	7,039	326	3,059	3,044	4,322	25,906	*7,917*	*4,610*
May	2,440	790	4,228	5,797	307	2,667	2,923	4,240	23,431	*7,250*	*4,765*
June	2,542	796	4,563	6,336	299	3,543	3,080	4,195	25,506	*7,005*	*4,397*
July	2,339	809	4,426	5,922	313	3,195	2,733	4,345	24,153	*7,851*	*4,889*
August	2,153	817	4,212	5,897	286	2,822	2,503	4,425		*8,174*	*4,531*
September		814	4,300	5,876	316			4,142		*8,189*	
October			4,583 (e)	6,144				4,420		*8,212*	
November								4,302			
% change in dollar terms latest three months											
On previous three months	−5.4	2.6	−0.9	−6.6	−1.8	7.5	−6.4	−0.8	−3.1	*11.2*	*−3.1*
On a year earlier	−8.1	4.6	−5.2	0.4	−12.1	−15.0	−6.3	−8.2	−5.1	*−9.5*	*−14.4*
% change in national currencies latest three months											
On previous three months	1.7	4.2	5.2	−0.6	3.4	13.4	−1.9	6.8	1.4	*9.6*	*−5.10*
On a year earlier	−6.0	5.6	−10.7	1.5	−1.0	−12.7	12.9	4.2	−4.0	*−11.3*	*−14.4*

[1] For most purposes special trade may be defined as trade excluding re-exports. [2] General trade. [3] fob. [4] Weighted average of percentage changes in national currencies.
* All values are expressed in US dollars with the use of IMF parity rates as quoted in 'OECD Main Economic Indicators'.
(e) estimated.

Source: United Kingdom: Department of Trade. All others: 'OECD Series "A" '.

TABLE 5 Balance of Payments on Current Account

US$ million (unadjusted)

	Belgium/ Luxem-bourg	Den-mark	France	German F.R.	Ireland	Italy	Nether-lands	United Kingdom	EEC	*United States*	*Japan*
1968	28	−216	−1,059	2,964	−60	2,688	65	−1,283	3,432	*374*	*1,048*
1969	74	−410	−1,798	1,931	−197	2,406	31	1,068	2,723	*217*	*2,119*
1970	724	−544	+297	729	−194	902	−518	1,661	2,470	*−281*	*1,970*
1971	851	−423	530	323	208	2,041	−233	2,588	5,143	*−3,881*	*5,821*
1972	1,113	−66	297	1,041	−139	2,266	1,050	221	4,314	*−9,714*	*6,624*
1973	1,098	−472	−691	4,349	−216	−2,510	1,750	−3,569	865 (e)	*337*	*−133*
1974	813	−987	−5,849	9,676		−7,817	1,648	−8,948 (e)		*−3,362*	*−4,650*
1972 1st quarter	279	−39	−326	135		811	17	−73		*−2,192*	*959*
2nd quarter	215	54	445	78		903	251	476		*−2,772*	*1,212*
3rd quarter	235	−36	−1	−306		782	393	−355		*−3,656*	*2,085*
4th quarter	384	−46	169	1,135		−230	389	173		*−1,094*	*2,369*
1973 1st quarter	353	−151	−225	565		−669	396	−890		*−311*	*497*
2nd quarter	226	−179	280	1,039		−736	574	−471		*−941*	*−416*
3rd quarter	200	69	−542	826		−14	−41	−603		*−1,087*	*101*
4th quarter	318	−211	−206	1,919		−1,060	822	−1,165		*2,676*	*−315*
1974 1st quarter	349	−519	−1,602	2,783		−2,503	335	−2,479		*1,323*	*−3,274*
2nd quarter	−129	−311	−1,864	2,193		−2,433	405	−2,317		*−1,869*	*−2,377*
3rd quarter	292	−141	−1,897	827		−1,413	478	−2,022		*−4,099*	*−133*
4th quarter	369	−16	−486	3,873		−1,467	429	−2,132		*1,283*	*1,133*
1975 1st quarter	622		−269 (e)	2,200		−461	129	−1,407		*3,073*	*−887*
2nd quarter	134			900			584	−918		*4,187*	*−314*
3rd quarter								−1,301			

Source: UK: Central Statistical Office. All others: IMF International Financial Statistics

TABLE 6 Export Unit Values of Manufactures

Indices 1970 = 100

	Belgium/ Luxembourg		France		German F.R.		Italy		Netherlands		United Kingdom		*United States*	*Japan*	
	US$	Bfrs.	US$	frs.	US$	D.M.	US$	lire	US$	Gdrs.	US$	£	US$	US$	Yen
1968	92	92	96	85	88	96	90	90	95	95	90	90	*91*	*90*	*90*
1969	85	85	97	90	92	98	93	93	97	97	93	93	*95*	*94*	*94*
1970	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	*100*	*100*	*100*
1971	101	98	105	105	108	102	106	105	104	101	106	105	*102*	*104*	*101*
1972	112	99	115	105	117	103	114	106	117	104	116	111	*104*	*116*	*99*
1973	137	107	143	114	147	107	126	118	139	107	127	124	*113*	*141*	*107*
1974	171	133	162	140	172	121	154	160	178	132	153	157	*137*	*181*	*147*
1972 1st quarter	110	97	114	104	117	103	112	105	117	105	119	110	*104*	*112*	*96*
2nd quarter	112	99	114	105	116	102	113	105	116	104	120	111	*105*	*115*	*98*
3rd quarter	112	98	115	106	118	104	114	106	117	105	105	118	*104*	*117*	*100*
4th quarter	114	101	117	108	117	103	114	106	117	105	113	115	*107*	*119*	*102*
1973 1st quarter	122	102	126	110	124	103	119	110	124	105	119	118	*107*	*125*	*100*
2nd quarter	134	105	141	112	141	105	121	115	135	107	129	121	*111*	*136*	*100*
3rd quarter	148	108	153	115	162	106	131	120	148	124	131	127	*114*	*147*	*108*
4th quarter	147	113	152	121	157	109	133	125	152	112	132	133	*120*	*154*	*118*
1974 1st quarter	150	123	141	125	154	114	133	137	154	121	134	141	*127*	*165*	*134*
2nd quarter	173	132	158	139	175	120	148	151	179	130	153	153	*132*	*183*	*142*
3rd quarter	177	137	170	147	175	125	163	171	186	137	159	162	*142*	*185*	*152*
4th quarter	183	138	181	151	183	126	171	181	192	138	165	170	*148*	*190*	*159*
1975 1st quarter	199	139	196	151	203	130	184	188	209	139	178	179	*156*	*192*	*157*
2nd quarter			208	153	203	131					182	188	*159*	*188*	*152*
3rd quarter					189	131					175	198	*159*		
% change latest 3 months:															
On previous 3 months	+8.7	+0.7	+6.1	+1.3	−6.9	Nil	+7.6	+3.9	+8.9	+0.7	−3.9	+5.3	Nil	*−2.1*	*−3.2*
On a year earlier	+32.7	+13.0	+31.7	+10.1	+8.0	+4.8	+38.4	+37.2	+35.7	+14.9	+10.1	+22.2	*+12.0*	*+2.3*	*+7.0*

(e) estimated.

Source: Dollar value: 'United Nations Monthly Bulletin'. National currency: Dollar values converted at OECD exchange rates as quoted in 'Series A'

TABLE 7 Consumer prices All goods and services

Indices 1970 = 100

	Belgium[1]	Luxembourg[1]	Denmark	France	German F.R.	Ireland	Italy	Netherlands	United Kingdom	*United States*	*Japan*
1968	92	93	91	89	93	86	93	89	90	*90*	*88*
1969	96	96	94	95	96	92	95	96	94	*94*	*93*
1970	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	*100*	*100*
1971	104	105	106	105	105	109	105	108	109	*104*	*106*
1972	110	110	113	112	111	118	111	116	117	*108*	*111*
1973	118	117	123	120	119	132	122	125	127	*114*	*125*
1974	133	128	142	136	127	154	146	137	147	*127*	*153*
1973 1st quarter	115	114	118	116	116	126	118	121	122	*111*	*117*
2nd quarter	117	117	122	118	118	130	121	125	125	*113*	*123*
3rd quarter	118	117	125	121	119	133	124	126	128	*116*	*127*
4th quarter	121	119	129	124	122	137	127	129	132	*118*	*132*
1974 1st quarter	125	123	134	129	125	144	134	132	137	*122*	*144*
2nd quarter	130	127	140	135	127	151	141	136	145	*125*	*151*
3rd quarter	136	129	144	139	128	157	150	138	149	*129*	*156*
4th quarter	140	133	149	143	130	165	160	143	156	*133*	*163*
1975 1st quarter	144	136	152	147	132	178	165	146	166	*135*	*165*
2nd quarter	148	140	156	151	135	189	169	150	181	*137*	*171*
3rd quarter	151	143	158	154	136	187 (e)	173	153	189	*140*	*173*
1974 April	128	126	137	133	126		140	135	145	*124*	*151*
May	130	127	139	134	127	151	142	136	147	*125*	*150*
June	132	128	141	136	127		143	137	149	*126*	*151*
July	134	129	142	138	128		147	137	149	*127*	*154*
August	136	129	143	139	128	157	150	138	149	*129*	*156*
September	137	130	145	140	128		155	140	151	*130*	*158*
October	139	131	147	142	129		156	142	154	*132*	*162*
November	140	133	150	143	130	165	160	143	156	*133*	*163*
December	141	134	150	144	130		162	144	159	*134*	*164*
1975 January	143	135	151	146	131		164	145	164	*134*	*164*
February	144	137	152	147	132	178	166	145	167	*135*	*165*
March	145	138	153	148	133		166	147	170	*136*	*168*
April	147	139	154	150	134		168	149	177	*136*	*171*
May	148	140	156	151	134	189	169	150	184	*137*	*173*
June	149	141	157	152	135		171	150	187	*138*	*172*
July	150	142	158	153	135		171	151	190	*140*	*173*
August	151	143	158	154	135	187	173	153	191	*140*	*172*
September	152	144	159	155	136		174	155	192	*141*	*176*
October	154	146	155	156	136		176	156	195	*142*	*178* (e)
November				157					196 (e)		
% change latest 3 months:											
On previous 3 months	2.5	2.3	0.5	2.3	0.5	−0.7	2.2	2.6	2.7	*1.8*	*1.5*
On a year earlier	11.1	11.0	8.5	10.3	5.9	18.9	13.0	10.3	25.5	*8.0*	*10.5*

Excluding rent.

(e) estimated.

Source: 'OECD Main Economic Indicators'

Have you a good export picture?

Each week *Trade and Industry* publishes pictures illustrating Britain's export business. Companies with export successes are invited to send in the story with a photograph showing the goods in manufacture, ready for despatch, or, preferably, on arrival overseas. The story must, of course, reach us while it is still news.

Send your export photographs to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Room 439, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

TABLE 8 **Value of retail sales** Current prices, seasonally adjusted

Indices 1970 = 100

	Belgium/ Luxem-bourg	Denmark	France[2]	German F.R.[3]	Ireland[4]	Italy[4,7]	Nether-lands	Great Britain[5]	*United States*	*Japan*
1968	83	82	88	82	83	84	80	89	*92*	*80*
1969	90	90	97	90	91	90	89	93	*95*	*89*
1970	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	*100*	*100*
1971	108	108	104	111	111	111	108	109	*109*	*110*
1972	120	119	110	121	126	125	122	123	*119*	*118*
1973	138	134	117	130	148	152	136	139	*134*	*145*
1974	159	147	133	137	168	189	150	161	*143*	*165*
1973 1st quarter	133	128	112	131	140	123	132	135	*132*	*135*
2nd quarter	135	130	116	130	147	141	134	133	*132*	*139*
3rd quarter	136	137	114	128	149	140	137	140	*136*	*147*
4th quarter	144	141	124	130	154	204	140	147	*137*	*156*
1974 1st quarter	155	144	127	134	158	160	144	150	*138*	*157*
2nd quarter	159	148	131	135	165	166	149	154	*142*	*160*
3rd quarter	165	148	136	140	169	181	155	165	*148*	*170*
4th quarter	170	152	139	138	175	236	153	174	*142*	*173*
1975 1st quarter	178	161	141	146	183	181	164	182	*148*	*186*
2nd quarter	178	164	145	147	192	194	166	190	*151*	*192*
3rd quarter		165	146	152				193	*158*	
1974 January	150	144	130	141	154	153	138	147	*137*	*160*
February	150	146	128	132	161	153	142	150	*138*	*156*
March	152	141	127	134	158	175	140	151	*140*	*154*
April	154	148	129	138	169	183	143	152	*142*	*154*
May	156	151	133	140	163	179	145	152	*143*	*160*
June	157	146	130	129	163	173	144	157	*142*	*165*
July	162	149	135	137	156	184	151	160	*148*	*167*
August	157	148	133	139	172	162	155	165	*150*	*167*
September	164	147	140	143	171	196	154	168	*148*	*177*
October	172	151	146	143	175	225	155	171	*146*	*170*
November	162	153	136	139	177	196	153	175	*142*	*174*
December	174	151	136	133	173	288	152	174	*144*	*174*
1975 January	178	160	139	150	185	168	161	181	*147*	*182*
February	177	163	142	145	182	169	167	182	*150*	*186*
March	179	160	144	143	183	208	163	182	*147*	*191*
April	183	163	146	147	188	188	169	202	*150*	*191*
May	171	162	146	149	198	203	164	182	*154*	*192*
June	179	167	143	146	189	193	165	188	*155*	*193*
July	179	169	143	149	193	198	168	191	*159*	*193*
August		166	145	147	198	166	167	192	*160*	*195*
September		160	150	161				196	*158*	
November			156					193	*160*	
% change latest 3 months:										
On previous 3 months	−1.9	0.6	4.4	3.4	1.9	−7.0	0.8	3.6	*2.1*	*1.2*
On a year earlier	11.4	11.5	7.6	9.1	16.0	7.3	11.1	15.3	*7.7*	*16.4*

[2] Department and chainstores. [3] Including indirect taxes. [4] Average weekly sales. [5] Excluding motor vehicles.
[6] Including chainstores. [7] Not seasonally adjusted.
Source: 'OECD Main Economic Indicators'

TABLE 9 **Earnings/wages per head in manufacturing**

Indices 1970 = 100

	Belgium/ Luxem-bourg	Den-mark[1,2]	France	German F.R.[6] †	Ireland[3]	Italy[7]	Nether-lands[3]	Great Britain	*United States*[4]	*Japan*[5] †
1968	84	81	82	79	76	78	82	81	*90*	*73*
1969	92	90	91	87	86	83	90	89	*95*	*85*
1970	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	*100*	*100*
1971	111	115	110	111	116	112	112	111	*106*	*114*
1972	126	129	121	121	133	124	126	126	*113*	*132*
1973	147	153	138	136	159	154	142	143	*121*	*163*
1974	178	187	162	152	191	189	168	166	*131*	*206*
1972 1st quarter	122	123	115	116	127	119	122	121	*111*	*123*
2nd quarter	124	128	118	119	131	121	124	124	*112*	*129*
3rd quarter	127	130	121	122	135	126	128	127	*113*	*131*
4th quarter	132	134	125	125	140	130	129	131	*116*	*138*
1973 1st quarter	140	137	129	131	145	137	137	134	*118*	*148*
2nd quarter	144	151	133	134	157	151	140	139	*120*	*155*
3rd quarter	149	160	138	137	164	161	146	144	*122*	*163*
4th quarter	154	168	144	141	168	168	148	150	*124*	*174*
1974 1st quarter	162	173	147	144	172	176	158	147	*126*	*179*
2nd quarter	173	185	155	150	188	184	166	159	*129*	*201*
3rd quarter	184	190	164	156	196	194	174	172	*133*	*215*
4th quarter	192	202	169	159	207	202	175	185	*137*	*215*
1975 1st quarter	201	211	173	158	222	225	185	194	*139*	*229*
2nd quarter	207	223	177	161		238	189	202	*141*	*216*
3rd quarter		226	186	164		245	198	204 (e)	*144*	
% change latest 3 months:										
On previous 3 months	+3.0	1.4	4.9	1.9	+7.3	2.9	4.8	+0.99	*2.1*	*+5.7*
On a year earlier	+19.7	19.0	13.2	5.1	+29.1	26.3	13.8	+18.60	*8.3*	*+7.3*

† Seasonally adjusted.
[1] Including mining. [2] Earnings. [3] Hourly rates industry: males. [4] Gross hourly earnings per productive worker. [5] Monthly earnings in manufacturing: regular workers.
[6] Wages and salaries per employed person in industry, excluding construction, public gas and electricity undertakings. [7] Hourly-rates times average daily hours worked.
Source: All countries 'OECD Main Economic Indicators', except German Federal Republic ('Monatsberichte der Deutschen Bundesbank', Reine 4), Italy ('I.L.O. Yearbook' and 'M.E.I.') and Great Britain ('Department of Employment Gazette' and M.E.I.).

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers' expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure: Total	Fixed capital expenditure: of which: Manufacturing industry	Fixed capital expenditure: of which: Distributive and service industries	Changes in stocks: Total	Changes in stocks: of which: Manufacturing industry	Changes in stocks: of which: Wholesalers	Changes in stocks: of which: Retailers	Balance of payments: Current balance	Balance of payments: Visible balance	Balance of payments: Invisible balance
	at 1970 prices		at 1970 prices			at 1970 prices				at current prices		
Base of index	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970							
£m in base year		31,472	9,380	2,130	2,090							
Series in						£ million				£ million		
1970	100	100	100	100	100	450	325	68	−30	735	−12	747
1971	102	103	102	93	104	70	−148	52	−10	1,048	282	766
1972	104	109	104	82	117	−5	−175	48	−11	128	−690	818
1973	110	114	107	88	125	960	396	102	334	−835	−2,295	1,460
1974	110	114	105	98	113	553	666	81	−68	−3,668	−5,234	1,566
1972 3rd qtr.	104	110	103	79	115	8	−35	6	−16	−89	−280	191
4th qtr.	107	111	105	80	124	19	13	24	−10	−11	−213	202
1973 1st qtr.	110	115	109	86	130	353	166	37	51	−125	−329	204
2nd qtr.	109	113	104	83	118	274	88	3	185	−63	−388	325
3rd qtr.	110	115	107	92	120	155	46	29	47	−217	−583	366
4th qtr	109	115	107	89	132	178	96	32	51	−430	−995	565
1974 1st qtr	108	113	108	97	112	−174	−31	18	−59	−845	−1,272	427
2nd qtr.	110	112	100	96	110	274	191	43	27	−948	−1,336	388
3rd qtr.	112	114	103	97	119	359	368	3	−14	−823	−1,199	376
4th qtr.	111	115	107	101	113	94	139	17	−22	−1,052	−1,427	375
1975 1st qtr.	110	116	106	93	102	−172	−4	−31	−57	−432	−867	435
2nd qtr.	107	114	103	87	100	−340	−112	−54	−52	−343	−684	341
3rd qtr.	107	112		82	102		−211	−25	60	−584	−972	388 **
% change last 2 qtrs. on prev. 2 qtrs.	−3.0	−2.2	−0.8	−13.3	−6.4							
on a year earlier	−3.7	−0.3	+0.5	−12.7	−11.7							

	Industrial production: Total all industries	Industrial production: Total manufacturing industries	Personal expenditure: Retail sales	Personal expenditure: Cars: new registrations	Prices and costs (NOT seasonally adjusted): Retail prices	Retail prices: % increase on a year earlier	Wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: basic materials and fuel used	Wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: manufactured products: home sales*	Basic hourly wage rates of manual workers (all industries and services)	Labour (UK): Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: mid-month count	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: % of total employees	Unfilled vacancies for adults: mid-month count	Trade: Exports	Trade: Imports
				monthly averages									On a balance of payments basis	
Base of index	1970	1970	1971		Jan. 1974		1970	1970	July 1972					
£m in base year			15,895											
Series in				thousands						thousands		thousands	£ million at current prices	
1971	100.5	99.7	100.0	108.5	153.4†	9.4	104.6	109.0	88.9	775.8	3.4	130.9	8,810	8,528
1972	102.6	102.4	105.8	138.6	164.3†	7.1	109.2	114.8	101.4	855.0	3.7	147.3	9,140	9,830
1973	110.3	110.9	110.7	137.3	179.4†	9.2	144.5	123.2	115.6	611.0	2.6	307.0	11,771	14,066
1974	106.3	107.8	109.9	102.7	108.5	16.0	215.3	152.0	138.7	600.3ø	2.6ø	302.7ø	15,886	21,120
1975										929.3	4.0	148.2ø		
1974 1st qtr.	104.4	106.5	109.8	103	101.4	12.9	212.5	138.3	125.0	572.9	2.5	288.6	3,490	4,762
2nd qtr.	107.9	109.4	107.3	104	107.5	15.8	213.7	148.9	132.3	579.4	2.5	313.0	3,996	5,332
3rd qtr.	108.3	109.6	111.0	109	110.2	17.0	212.9	156.1	144.0	621.2	2.7	310.1	4,231	5,430
4th qtr.	104.8	105.7	111.6	96	115.1	18.2	222.1	164.9	153.5	..	..	..	4,169	5,596
1975 1st qtr.	104.8	106.1	111.5	106	122.0	20.3	220.9	176.0	163.6	733.3	3.2	..	4,532	5,399
2nd qtr.	100.2	100.4	108.7	91	133.6	24.3	225.6	186.3	176.3	849.7	3.7	159.8	4,461	5,145
3rd qtr.	100 0	100.1	105.3	104	139.4	26.6	239.2 p	193.4 p	185.4	1008.5	4.3	135.2	4,639	5,611
4th qtr.				85						1125.6 p	4.8	119.4 p		
1974 Dec.	103.0	104.1	110.8	87	116.9	19.1	222.5	167.6	158.0	..	..	..	1,450	1,834
1975 Jan.	105.5	107.7	113.0	109	119.9	19.9	222.1	173.0	159.8	709.0 e	3.0 e	..	1,509	1,927
Feb.	105.2	106.9	112.3	113	121.9	19.9	218.8	175.9	162.0	736.7	3.2	196.3	1,479	1,817
Mar.	103.6	103.8	109.4	97	124.3	21.2	221.9	179.2	169.0	754.1	3.2	189.7	1,544	1,655
Apr.	101.5	101.7	120.2	89	129.1	21 7	222.9	182.5	170.1	794.2	3.4	176.5	1,365	1,726
May	99.4	99.4	102.5	90	134.5	25.0	226.2	187.3	176.4	853.5	3.7	158.6	1,612	1,690
June	99.7	100.0	104.5	95	137.1	26.1	227.7	189.0	182.5	901.4	3.9	144.4	1,484	1,729
July	100.6	100.9	104.7	89	138.5	26.3	233.2	191.7	184.7	976.5	4.2	131.6	1,563	1,928
Aug.	98.8	98.9	104.9	92	139.3	26.9	241.4	193.5	185.5	1008.8	4.3	136.7	1,491	1,876
Sept.	100.5	100.5	106.0	130	140.5	26.6	243.2	194.9	185.9	1040.1	4.5	137.4	1,585	1,807
Oct.	101.2	100.8	105.3	84	142.5	25.9	251.6 p	197.0 p	187.3	1088.5	4.7	126.2	1,738	1,962
Nov.			106½ p	83	144.2	25.2	255.8 p	198.6 p	194.7 p	1125.3	4.8	117.3	1,636 p	1,927 p
Dec.				89						1163.1 p	5.0	114.8 p		
% change latest 3 months on prev. 3 months	+0.3	−0.1	+1.2	−17.7	+3.0		+6.9	+2.8	+2.8	+11.6		−11.7	+9½	+3
on a year earlier	−6.6	−7.6	−5.5	−10.8	+25.9		+14.3	+21.6	+26.5	..		..	+19	+1½

p Provisional * After April 1973, affected by changes due to VAT † Base of index Jan. 1962 = 100 .. not available
ø Average of 11 months e Figure is estimate ** Figure is projection

Industry's investment intentions for 1976 and 1977

Forms for the latest investment intentions inquiry conducted by the Department of Industry were despatched at the end of October and the forecasts are based on replies received in November and the first half of December (before the measures of 17 December). Respondents were asked for a further estimate of capital expenditure in 1976 and for a provisional estimate for 1977. The results for 1976 are not very different from those of the previous survey conducted in August/September 1975.

Manufacturing industry

On the assumption that the falling trend in capital expenditure continued in the fourth quarter of the year, the volume of investment in 1975 will be about 13 per cent below that in 1974 compared with the 11 to 12 per cent fall estimated from the last intentions survey. Replies to the present survey indicate that there will be a further year-on-year fall of 5 to 8 per cent in 1976, followed by a large increase in 1977.

Significantly greater than average falls in investment in 1976 are indicated for the metal manufacturing, the coal and petroleum products and possibly the chemicals industry groups. These were the only three groups whose investment increased in 1975 and they all showed large increases. Investment in the textiles, leather and clothing and the 'other manufacturing' groups, which have shown the sharpest falls in 1975, may begin to recover in 1976.

By asset, expenditure on new building work is likely to show a greater fall than expenditure on plant, machinery and vehicles.

Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)

From the previous inquiry, it was expected that the volume of investment in these industries would fall by 12 per cent in 1975, and this forecast is consistent with the evidence of the first three quarters of the year. The earlier inquiry also indicated a further, but smaller, reduction in 1976; the results of the latest inquiry point to a decline in the range 2 to 5 per cent. The preliminary inquiry for 1977 appears to indicate no appreciable change compared with 1976, although there may be a small increase.

Levels of investment

As a guide to the orders of magnitude involved, the following table gives a run of figures with rounded central estimates for 1975 and 1976:

Symbols used in all statistical tables

.. not available	r revised
— nil or less than half	* five week period
the final digit shown	• fifty-three week
p provisional	period

INDUSTRY'S CAPITAL EXPENDITURE (£ million at 1970 prices)

	Manufacturing	Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)
1970	2,130*	1,726
1971	1,991	1,801
1972	1,738	1,956
1973	1,864	2,114
1974	2,087	1,959
1975 (fourth quarter estimated)	1,820	1,730
1976 (rounded estimate)	1,700	1,670

* peak.

Notes

This survey is the latest of a regular series directed to a panel of companies, mainly larger companies but including some smaller ones, in manufacturing industry and in the distributive and service industries. The surveys are carried out three times a year. This is the first survey to cover 1977.

On this occasion, companies responding to the survey accounted for about 45 per cent of the capital expenditure of manufacturing industry and 40 per cent of that in the distributive and service industries.

Figures from respondents are generally given in expected future prices and their estimates of price rises are used to convert them to volume. This is an additional source of uncertainty in a period of rapidly rising prices.

The measures of 17 December 1975 included some relaxation of the restrictions relating to TV rental.

The coverage of these surveys is the same as that for the regular capital expenditure articles, one of which appears overleaf, and excludes exploration and development work in the North Sea which is classified as a mining activity. A breakdown of expenditure by industry groups is given in the article following.

British Labour Statistics: Historical Abstracts 1886–1968

This unique standard work of reference brings together all the main series of official statistics compiled by the Department of Employment and its predecessers since 1886, plus some for even earlier years. It contains 389 pages of tables and 50 pages of text and the subjects covered are wage rates, earnings, hours of work, retail prices, employment, unemployment, vacancies, family expenditure, industrial accidents, and disputes, membership of trade unions, labour costs and output per head. This will be a most valuable source-book for everyone concerned with the study and formulation of economic policies. £7 (by post £7.30)

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Capital expenditure of the manufacturing, distributive and service industries in the third quarter of 1975

Manufacturing industry

The revised estimate of capital expenditure by manufacturing industry in the third quarter of 1975 is £437 million, at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted. This is £6 million more than the provisional estimate and represents a drop of 5 per cent from the second quarter level. There was a small rise in expenditure on vehicles after the steep fall in expenditure on this asset in the first half of 1975.

In the first three quarters of 1975, the volume of investment was 10 per cent below that in the same period of 1974. By asset, the greatest decline was in expenditure on vehicles, down 24 per cent, while expenditure on new building and on plant and machinery was down 8 per cent and 9 per cent, respectively. The only industry groups to show increases in the volume of investment between these periods were chemicals (37 per cent up), coal and petroleum products (35 per cent) and metal manufacturing (22 per cent). The greatest fall was in expenditure by the textiles, leather and clothing group, down 32 per cent.

Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)

Revised estimates indicate that the capital expenditure of the distributive and service industries (excluding shipping) remained the same as in the previous quarter, ie £433 million at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted, an increase of £7 million over the provisional estimate. In the first three quarters of 1975, the volume of investment has fallen by 12 per cent compared with that in the corresponding period of 1974; the fall has been relatively greater for vehicles (23 per cent) and lower for new building work (10 per cent) and plant and machinery (9 per cent).

In the classification according to industry groups, this decline in investment in the first three quarters of 1975 was particularly marked in the wholesale sector, at 25 per cent, with a reduction of 4 per cent for retailers and 13 per cent for the residual group of industries.

Shipping industry

The revised estimate for investment by the shipping industry is £98 million, at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted, £2 million more than the provisional estimate. In this series, which tends to fluctuate from one quarter to another, the volume of investment in the first three quarters of 1975 has fallen by 2 per cent compared with the corresponding figure for the previous year.

Note

The estimation of changes in the volume of capital expenditure (as distinct from changes at current prices) is subject to greater error when price rises are larger, and this should be borne in mind in using the figures.

TABLE 1 Fixed capital expenditure at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted of manufacturing, distributive and service industries

£ million

Period	Total	Analysis by industrial sectors: Manufacturing industries	Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)	Shipping industry	Analysis by type of asset: New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1960	2,582	1,436	955	192	765	517	1,300
1961	2,934	1,706	1,075	153	906	490	1,538
1962	2,778	1,575	1,075	129	909	438	1,432
1963	2,633	1,381	1,146	106	812	466	1,355
1964	3,062	1,561	1,344	157	922	590	1,550
1965	3,224	1,726	1,372	126	975	565	1,684
1966	3,228	1,774	1,334	120	938	556	1,733
1967	3,314	1,738	1,407	170	939	603	1,772
1968	3,703 (3,615)*	1,851 (1,800)*	1,561 (1,554)*	290 (260)*	963	759 (729)*	1,980 (1,922)*
1969	3,860 (3,948)*	1,978 (2,029)*	1,650 (1,657)*	233 (263)*	1,044	724 (754)*	2,092 (2,150)*
1970	4,220	2,130	1,726	364	1,064	852	2,305
1971	4,156	1,991	1,801	364	1,112	820	2,223
1972	4,176	1,738	1,956	482	1,038	1,001	2,136
1973	4,476	1,864	2,114	498	1,076	1,077	2,323
1974	4,455	2,087	1,959	409	1,103	957	2,395
1970 1st quarter	1,012	513	420	79	256	202	555
2nd quarter	1,063	535	435	93	266	219	579
3rd quarter	1,057	537	431	89	265	211	581
4th quarter	1,088	546	440	102	277	221	591
1971 1st quarter	1,020	513	437	71	275	183	562
2nd quarter	1,050	499	447	104	276	222	552
3rd quarter	1,058	497	460	101	280	214	564
4th quarter	1,028	482	457	88	281	201	546
1972 1st quarter	1,029	459	463	107	260	226	543
2nd quarter	1,047	429	491	128	260	254	532
3rd quarter	1,025	423	491	111	254	246	526
4th quarter	1,074	428	510	136	264	275	535
1973 1st quarter	1,138	458	526	154	269	296	573
2nd quarter	1,057	443	515	99	267	237	554
3rd quarter	1,115	488	528	99	280	246	589
4th quarter	1,166	476	545	146	261	297	608
1974 1st quarter	1,101	519	511	72	284	212	605
2nd quarter	1,086	513	487	86	271	222	592
3rd quarter	1,135	516	485	135	275	271	590
4th quarter	1,132	539	476	117	273	252	608
1975 1st quarter	1,030	497	434	99	266	213	551
2nd quarter	984	461	433	90	249	192	542
3rd quarter	968	437	433	98	240	197	531

The total of manufacturing industry and of the distributive and service industries covers a wide sector of the economy, accounting – after exclusion of dwellings – for 54 per cent of all UK capital formation in 1973. The total comprises most industries and services outside agriculture, forestry and fishing, coal mining, public utilities, the public transport corporations and the public administration. The excluded parts are, except for agriculture, very largely in the public sector of the economy. For all industries covered, public expenditure (eg by the British Steel Corporation) is included. However, the figures are largely representative of the trend of expenditure of private industry and business.

* After allowing for expenditure, brought forward into 1968 from 1969 to secure the higher rate of investment grants which ended on 31 December 1968, estimated at £51 million for manufacturing industry, £7 million for distributive and service industry, and £30 million for shipping. The estimate for shipping is particularly uncertain because of the erratic nature of this industry's capital expenditure, while that for the distributive and service industries is uncertain because of the smallness of the effect.

Nearly all the capital expenditure by the shipping industry relates to ships, which are included under 'Vehicles' the rest of which consists largely of road vehicles.

For other footnotes, see end of article.

Fixed capital expenditure at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted

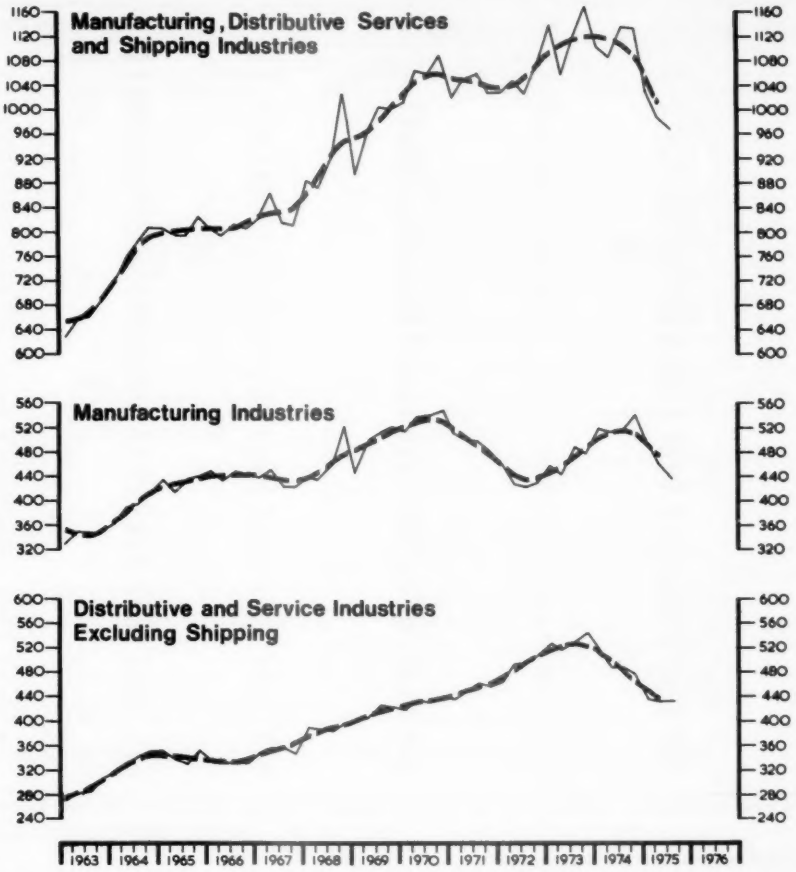

TABLE 2 Fixed capital expenditure of manufacturing industry at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted

£ million

Period	Total all manufacturing industries	Analysis by industry group: Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals	Metal manufacture	Engineering, shipbuilding and metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles leather and clothing	Paper printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Analysis by type of asset: New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1960	1,436.0	176.7	40.3	181.6	266.7	292.6	144.4	115.7	90.2	127.8	336.4	81.7	1,017.9
1961	1,705.9	185.5	43.0	221.6	359.1	321.8	193.9	141.6	100.3	139.2	416.2	76.2	1,213.5
1962	1,575.1	188.0	32.1	219.7	315.7	279.3	179.3	121.5	100.8	138.7	387.9	67.3	1,119.9
1963	1,381.2	189.6	41.6	172.7	186.3	277.9	168.2	111.3	100.2	133.4	299.9	81.2	1,000.1
1964	1,560.8	213.5	47.4	214.8	156.2	331.8	162.1	150.9	115.5	168.6	342.4	97.7	1,120.7
1965	1,726.0	215.1	47.5	274.0	150.6	354.8	181.0	173.3	127.0	202.7	384.0	102.2	1,239.8
1966	1,773.7	203.3	78.1	304.8	151.5	361.6	193.2	164.3	111.1	205.8	363.4	98.3	1,312.0
1967	1,737.7	236.5	123.7	256.1	155.4	353.2	194 6	133 0	109.0	176.2	319.6	99.5	1,318.6
1968	1,851.2 (1,800.2)	*247.1	127.7	256.0	145.8	392.2	172.2	176.7	112.2	221.3	335.9	109.2	1,406.1 (1,355.1)*
1969	1,977.5 (2,028.5)	*238.8	102.9	296.4	167.9	394.0	208.7	189.4	121.3	258.1	390.1	115.9	1,471.5 (1,522.5)*
1970	2,129.8	246.4	82.8	382.3	256.4	422.3	233.4	170.9	134.2	201.1	391.2	114.7	1,623.9
1971	1,990.7	248.6	118.5	333.9	296.3	373.3	149.2	144.4	110.8	215.7	357.1	113.4	1,520.2
1972	1,737.5	259.1	101.7	240.5	254.5	343.2	96.9	119.9	102.2	219.5	306.3	121.2	1,310.0
1973	1,864.4	286.0	41.2	193.3	212.5	428.3	142.6	178.8	124.2	257.5	322.0	133.8	1,408.6
1974	2,087.1	294.5	44.6	241.2	255.5	476.4	161.2	198.3	152.7	262.7	360.8	144.4	1,581.9
1970 1st quarter	512.5	60.9	19.1	92.3	48.9	104.4	56.1	43.8	35.8	51.2	93.9	29.5	389.1
2nd quarter	534.6	65.8	21.2	93.9	58.7	106.2	59.4	44.9	33.7	50.8	99.1	29.1	406.4
3rd quarter	536.6	56.2	24.2	96.7	63.6	107.2	62.5	44.5	32.3	49.4	98.0	29.0	409.6
4th quarter	546.1	63.5	18.3	99.4	85.2	104.5	55.4	37.7	32.4	49.7	100.2	27.1	418.8
1971 1st quarter	512.8	62.2	25.5	88.7	73.0	103.2	40.3	40.8	27.8	51.3	91.1	28.0	393.7
2nd quarter	498.5	61.5	26.1	78.5	71.4	96.4	40.9	39.4	29.2	55.2	89.7	29.0	379.8
3rd quarter	497.1	62.2	31.8	84.8	77.0	89.9	36.5	32.2	27.3	55.4	87.0	27.2	382.9
4th quarter	482.3	62.7	35.1	81.9	74.9	83.8	31.6	32.0	26.5	53.8	89.3	29.2	363.8
1972 1st quarter	458.5	59.9	30.8	69.7	84.5	82.5	25.8	25.8	22.2	57.3	81.0	27.5	350.0
2nd quarter	428.6	63.2	27.0	62.8	62.3	80.8	22.7	30.1	25.5	54.2	77.7	28.9	322.0
3rd quarter	422.8	67.2	22.7	57.4	53.2	88.0	22.9	30.4	26.8	54.2	76.2	31.4	315.2
4th quarter	427.6	68.8	21.2	50.6	54.5	91.9	25.5	33.6	27.7	53.8	71.4	33.4	322.8
1973 1st quarter	457.8	74.1	18.8	49.0	58.8	97.1	32.0	39.2	30.3	57.6	73.9	33.3	350.6
2nd quarter	442.9	63.5	18.6	49.1	39.8	105.7	33.3	39.9	30.2	62.8	75.3	31.3	336.3
3rd quarter	487.6	71.5	14.2	47.4	58.9	110.7	37.7	48.7	31.6	66.9	86.8	34.3	366.5
4th quarter	476.1	76.9	−10.4	46.9	55.0	114.8	39.6	51.0	32.1	70.2	86.0	34.9	355.2
1974 1st quarter	519.1	77.8	9.4	53.9	56.0	122.3	41.7	50.5	35.3	72.2	90.7	35.7	392.7
2nd quarter	513.1	75.8	9.5	55.4	61.9	115.9	40.3	49.5	38.2	66.6	86.8	36.0	390.3
3rd quarter	515.7	72.6	11.8	60.6	59.2	119.0	39.9	50.9	38.4	63.3	88.5	36.9	390.3
4th quarter	539.2	68.3	13.9	71.3	78.4	119.2	39.3	47.4	40.8	60.6	94.8	35.8	408.6
1975 1st quarter	496.6	65.5	12.2	77.0	72.0	104.8	37.4	38.2	35.7	53.8	89.5	29.3	377.8
2nd quarter	460.7	57.4	13.7	76.5	70.9	94.8	34.2	32.6	31.3	49.3	79.9	26.1	354.7
3rd quarter	436.8	49.1	15.6	78.9	72.8	83.8	29.3	31.2	33.9	42.2	75.7	26.7	334.4

The main revision to Q4 1973 is due to a disposal of plant to a leasing company. A corresponding addition has been made to the 'Other Industries' figures in Table 3.

TABLE 3 Fixed capital expenditure in the distributive and service industries (excluding shipping) at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted

£ million

Period	Total	Analysis by industry group			Analysis by type of asset		
		Wholesale distribution	Retail distribution	Other industries	New building work	Vehicles	Plant and machinery
1960	955	127	211	617	428	245	282
1961	1,075	136	235	705	490	261	324
1962	1,075	129	226	720	519	244	312
1963	1,146	140	242	765	510	282	355
1964	1,344	164	273	907	578	337	429
1965	1,372	163	255	953	586	342	444
1966	1,334	147	231	956	570	342	421
1967	1,407	170	225	1,012	616	338	453
1968	1,561 (1,554)*	168	283	1,112 (1,105)*	624	368	570 (563)*
1969	1,650 (1,657)*	160	295	1,195 (1,202)*	650	385	615 (622)*
1970	1,728	176	299	1,252	667	387	673
1971	1,801	185	334	1,283	753	355	694
1972	1,956	198	400	1,358	729	421	806
1973	2,114	197	442	1,475	753	454	907
1974	1,959	174	401	1,384	739	410	810
1970 1st quarter	420	43	76	301	161	95	165
2nd quarter	435	47	74	315	164	99	171
3rd quarter	431	46	75	310	166	98	169
4th quarter	440	40	74	326	176	96	168
1971 1st quarter	437	44	81	312	183	87	167
2nd quarter	447	47	86	314	185	92	169
3rd quarter	460	47	85	328	193	89	178
4th quarter	457	47	81	329	192	86	179
1972 1st quarter	463	49	91	324	177	99	187
2nd quarter	491	50	96	345	183	104	205
3rd quarter	491	47	104	341	177	107	207
4th quarter	510	53	110	348	193	111	207
1973 1st quarter	526	51	104	371	195	113	219
2nd quarter	515	50	113	353	191	107	217
3rd quarter	528	48	115	365	192	116	220
4th quarter	545	48	110	387	174	119	251
1974 1st quarter	511	46	101	364	193	107	211
2nd quarter	487	43	96	348	184	102	201
3rd quarter	485	46	96	344	185	101	199
4th quarter	476	39	108	329	177	101	199
1975 1st quarter	434	35	87	311	176	86	172
2nd quarter	433	34	96	304	169	77	187
3rd quarter	433	33	99	302	163	75	195

The main revision to Q4 1973 is due to an acquisition of plant from a manufacturing company. A corresponding reduction has been made to Table 2.

TABLE 4 Fixed capital expenditure at current prices of manufacturing, distributive and service industries

£ million

Period	Total	Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries (excluding shipping)	Shipping industry
1960	1,912	1,021	728	162
1961	2,213	1,248	833	132
1962	2,148	1,182	859	107
1963	2,094	1,068	942	84
1964	2,477	1,232	1,122	123
1965	2,694	1,423	1,171	100
1966	2,787	1,517	1,172	99
1967	2,861	1,485	1,236	140
1968	3,304	1,639	1,418	247
1969	3,597	1,822	1,558	217
1970	4,220	2,130	1,726	364
1971	4,513	2,187	1,942	384
1972	4,836	2,042	2,241	553
1973	5,772	2,428	2,709	635
1974	6,800	3,242	2,956	603
1970 1st quarter	939	465	404	71
2nd quarter	1,033	511	427	95
3rd quarter	1,043	546	420	77
4th quarter	1,205	608	476	122
1971 1st quarter	1,044	523	457	65
2nd quarter	1,098	519	471	108
3rd quarter	1,136	560	483	93
4th quarter	1,234	585	532	118
1972 1st quarter	1,132	512	515	105
2nd quarter	1,166	476	550	140
3rd quarter	1,161	503	546	111
4th quarter	1,378	551	630	197
1973 1st quarter	1,383	565	653	166
2nd quarter	1,296	536	642	118
3rd quarter	1,401	636	656	109
4th quarter	1,692	692	758	242
1974 1st quarter	1,526	722	714	90
2nd quarter	1,543	723	702	118
3rd quarter	1,722	821	726	174
4th quarter	2,010	975	814	221
1975 1st quarter	1,770	877	754	139
2nd quarter	1,750	844	769	137
3rd quarter	1,830	890	794	147

NOTES TO TABLES

Capital expenditure comprises expenditure on vehicles (including ships) and plant and machinery less receipts from sales of these assets, and on new building work.

The analysis by industry group follows the Standard Industrial Classification Revised 1968 edition:

Manufacturing Orders III to XIX
Distributive Trades Order XXIII
Wholesale MLH 810, 811, 812, 831, 832 (except leasing by Finance Houses and similar businesses)
Retail MLH 820, 821
Other Industries Order XX (Construction); XXII (Transport and Communication) excluding 701 – Railways, 706 – Port and Inland Water Transport, 707 – Air Transport and 708 – Postal Services and Telecommunications; XXIV (Insurance, Banking, Finance and Business Services) including leasing by Finance Houses and similar Businesses and excluding Trustee Savings Banks; XXV (Professional and Scientific Services) excluding 872 – Educational Services and 874 – Medical and Dental Services; and XXVI (Miscellaneous Services).

The estimates, with the exception of those for manufacturing industry in Table 2, are shown to the nearest £m but should not be regarded as accurate to this degree and care should be taken in using the industry figures in Tables 2 and 3 because of the margins of error involved in the quarterly seasonal adjustments. Also, there may be an apparent discrepancy between the totals and the sum of the constituent parts due to rounding.

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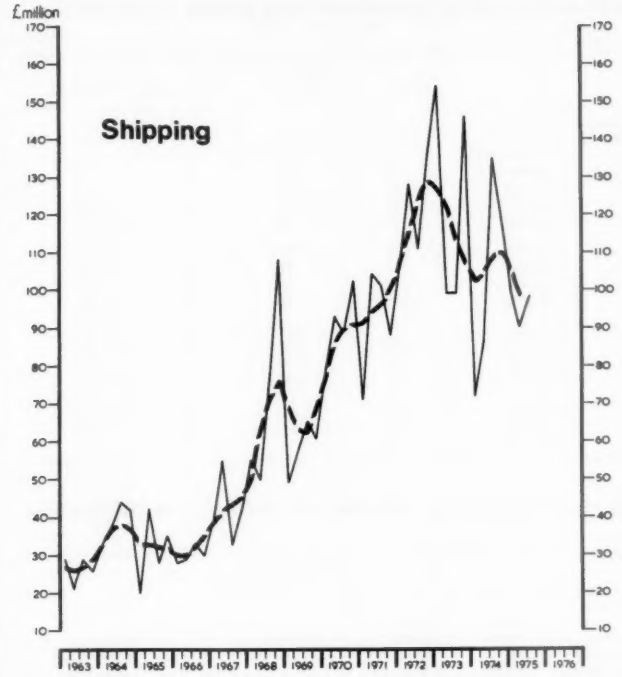
Fixed capital expenditure at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted



Manufacturers' and distributors' stocks in the third quarter of 1975

Manufacturing industry

Revised figures indicate that manufacturers' stocks fell by about £210 million at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted, in the third quarter of 1975. This is a smaller fall than the £240 million provisionally estimated but still represents very heavy destocking.

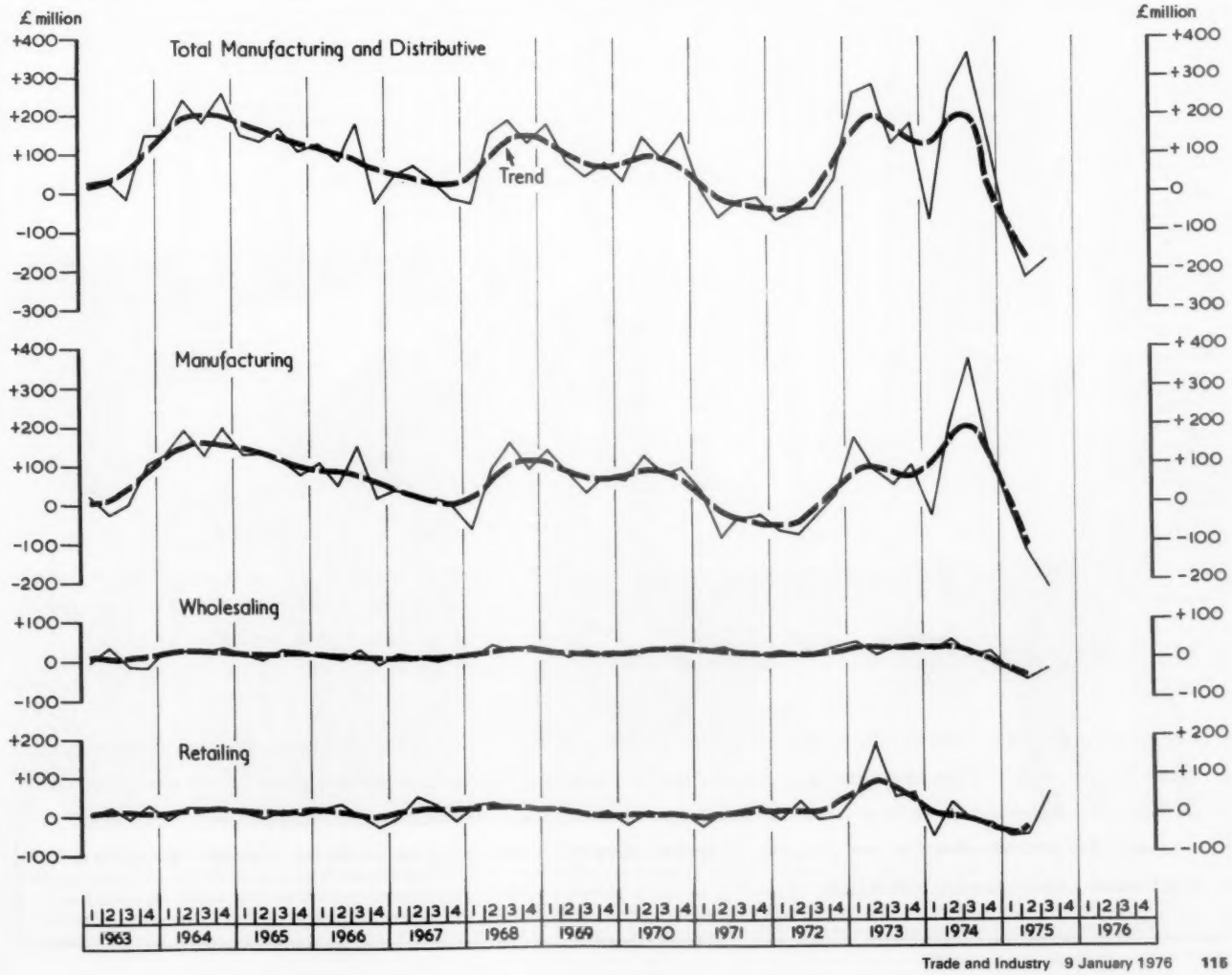
Stocks of all three assets were reduced although there was only a comparatively small fall in stocks of finished goods. The six broad industry groups all showed a reduction. By far the largest fall occurred in the engineering, shipbuilding and vehicles group although the reductions by the metal manufacturing, chemical and other manufacturing industries represented bigger proportionate reductions in stock levels.

The stocks/output ratio has been revised and is now estimated to have been 106.5 at the end of September.

Distributive industries

Revised estimates confirm that wholesalers' stocks declined by about £20 million at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted, in the third quarter of 1975. The fall was attributable to a reduction in stocks held by general wholesale distributors and by dealers in coal and builders' materials, etc., partly offset by an increase in stocks held by dealers in industrial materials and machinery. Retailers' stocks increased by £60 million at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted, in the third quarter of 1975.

Value of physical increase in industry's stocks at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted



Note

The estimation of physical changes in stock is subject to greater error when price increases are larger, and this should be borne in mind in using the figures.

TABLE 1 Value of physical increase of manufacturers' and distributors' stocks at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted

£ million

	Total	Manufacturing	Wholesaling	Retailing		Total	Manufacturing	Wholesaling	Retailing
Level of stocks at end 1974	14,581	10,753	1,918	1,910	Level of stocks at end 1974	14,581	10,753	1,918	1,910
1970	363	325	68	−30	1972 1st quarter	−73	−72	17	−18
1971	−106	−148	52	−10	2nd quarter	−47	−81	1	33
1972	−138	−175	48	−11	3rd quarter	−45	−35	6	−16
1973	832	396	102	334	4th quarter	27	13	24	−10
1974	679	666	81	−68	1973 1st quarter	254	166	37	51
					2nd quarter	277	88	3	185
1970 1st quarter	29	54	5	−30	3rd quarter	123	46	29	47
2nd quarter	141	119	18	4	4th quarter	179	96	32	51
3rd quarter	83	70	16	−3	1974 1st quarter	−72	−31	18	−59
4th quarter	110	82	29	−1	2nd quarter	261	191	43	27
					3rd quarter	357	368	3	−14
1971 1st quarter	8	26	14	−32	4th quarter	134	139	17	−22
2nd quarter	−69	−95	26	—	1975 1st quarter	−92	−4	−31	−57
3rd quarter	−26	−42	9	8	2nd quarter	−219	−112	−54	−52
4th quarter	−19	−36	3	14	3rd quarter	−176	−211	−25	60

TABLE 2 Value of the physical increase of stocks held by manufacturing industry at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted

£ million

	Analysis by industry group							Analysis by type of asset		
	All manufacturing industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals, coal and petroleum products	Metal manufacture	Engineering, shipbuilding, vehicles and metal goods	Textiles, leather and clothing	Other manufacturing industries	Materials and fuel	Work in progress	Finished goods
Level of stocks at end 1974	10,753	1,421	1,140	790	5,305	917	1,181	3,925	4,103	2 725
1970	325	11	43	50	222	1	−1	113	122	90
1971	−148	11	17	5	−164	−14	−3	−146	−98	96
1972	−175	18	5	−44	−118	−52	17	−42	3	−136
1973	396	69	80	−13	224	13	22	243	246	−93
1974	666	78	172	26	265	46	80	278	106	283
1970 1st quarter	54	6	19	−5	16	9	9	13	2	39
2nd quarter	119	6	4	17	96	1	−6	56	63	1
3rd quarter	70	4	12	15	43	—	−5	35	12	23
4th quarter	82	−6	8	23	67	−10	1	10	45	27
1971 1st quarter	26	8	−5	39	−27	8	4	−23	−22	71
2nd quarter	−95	−7	15	−28	−39	−32	−4	−48	−59	12
3rd quarter	−42	−10	−2	−8	−24	6	−4	−40	−9	6
4th quarter	−36	21	9	2	−74	4	1	−35	−8	7
1972 1st quarter	−72	7	14	−43	−23	−13	−15	−20	3	−55
2nd quarter	−81	11	−21	4	−72	−13	11	−56	16	−41
3rd quarter	−35	−4	7	−5	−20	−16	4	7	−15	−27
4th quarter	13	5	5	−1	−3	−11	18	27	−1	−13
1973 1st quarter	166	2	16	39	78	−5	35	60	97	9
2nd quarter	88	16	30	−5	53	5	−11	68	52	−33
3rd quarter	46	30	16	−17	18	5	−5	37	51	−42
4th quarter	96	22	18	−30	76	9	3	78	46	−28
1974 1st quarter	−31	22	39	−39	−26	−1	−27	49	−12	−68
2nd quarter	191	18	38	—	58	28	49	58	27	105
3rd quarter	368	56	74	36	129	27	46	143	67	158
4th quarter	139	−18	20	29	103	−8	12	28	24	87
1975 1st quarter	−4	−18	−17	71	−3	—	−36	−132	9	119
2nd quarter	−112	−60	−23	16	10	−18	−37	−54	−44	−14
3rd quarter	−211	−4	−30	−30	−102	−8	−37	−113	−80	−17

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TABLE 3 Value of the physical increase of stocks held by wholesalers at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted £ million

	Total wholesalers	General wholesale distributors	Dealers in coal, builders materials, etc.	Dealers in industrial materials and machinery
Level of stocks at end 1974	1,918	1,182	160	576
1970	68	15	—	53
1971	52	41	−3	14
1972	48	41	11	−3
1973	102	127	−1	−24
1974	81	6	—	75
1970 1st quarter	5	−3	1	6
2nd quarter	18	10	−3	11
3rd quarter	16	−4	−2	21
4th quarter	29	11	4	14
1971 1st quarter	14	3	1	11
2nd quarter	26	20	1	5
3rd quarter	9	12	—	−3
4th quarter	3	6	−4	2
1972 1st quarter	17	2	1	14
2nd quarter	1	4	2	−5
3rd quarter	6	22	2	−18
4th quarter	24	13	7	5
1973 1st quarter	37	37	−1	1
2nd quarter	3	13	3	−13
3rd quarter	29	41	1	−13
4th quarter	32	36	−4	—
1974 1st quarter	18	19	6	−7
2nd quarter	43	21	1	22
3rd quarter	3	−22	−4	29
4th quarter	17	−12	−2	31
1975 1st quarter	−31	−52	12	9
2nd quarter	−54	−52	−11	9
3rd quarter	−25	−23	−5	3

TABLE 4 Increase in the book value of manufacturers' and distributors' stocks £ million

	Total	Manufacturing	Wholesaling	Retailing
Level of stocks at end 1974	24,909	18,621	3,418	2,870
1970	1,301	1,038	162	101
1971	761	471	160	130
1972	900	579	217	104
1973	3,348	2,318	593	437
1974	6,307	5,059	779	469
1970 1st quarter	323	288	16	18
2nd quarter	351	293	26	33
3rd quarter	266	174	78	14
4th quarter	362	284	43	36
1971 1st quarter	258	211	29	19
2nd quarter	293	180	60	53
3rd quarter	111	28	70	12
4th quarter	99	53	—	46
1972 1st quarter	76	50	5	22
2nd quarter	185	103	25	57
3rd quarter	239	138	106	−5
4th quarter	400	288	82	30
1973 1st quarter	588	425	71	92
2nd quarter	663	490	88	85
3rd quarter	943	600	239	104
4th quarter	1,154	804	194	156
1974 1st quarter	1,761	1,487	204	70
2nd quarter	1,845	1,428	224	193
3rd quarter	1,526	1,240	199	87
4th quarter	1,175	904	152	119
1975 1st quarter	956	886	−16	86
2nd quarter	636	587	−20	68
3rd quarter	566	249	131	187

Book Values exclude VAT. Purchase Tax payable on retailer's stock prior to the second quarter of 1973.

Notes relating to Tables 1 to 4

The analysis by industry group follows the Standard Industrial Classification (1968 edition)
Manufacturing Orders III to XIX
Distributive Trades Order XXII:

Wholesale MLH 810, 811, 812, 831, 832 (except leasing by Finance Houses)
Retail MLH 820, 821

The estimates are shown to the nearest £ million but should not be regarded as accurate to this degree and care should be taken in using the industry figures in Tables 2 and 3 because of the margin of error involved in quarterly seasonal adjustments. Differences between totals and the sum of constituent parts are due to rounding.

The first of 32 advanced gas-cooled reactor pod boilers for the Hartlepool and Heysham power stations outside the Renfrew factory of Babcock and Wilcox, on its way to the docks at Glasgow. These units, costing about £1 million each, are said to be the largest shop-built nuclear boilers produced and are the first commercial boilers constructed using the coiled tube concept. Production at Renfrew necessitated initial expenditure of £3 million to develop manufacturing technology and a further £3 million to provide manufacturing facilities, including the provision of large commercially clean shops. For its journey the 170-ton boiler was sealed in a nitrogen filled plastic cover to keep out moisture.

Note

The estimation of physical changes in stock is subject to greater error when price increases are larger, and this should be borne in mind in using the figures.

TABLE 1 Value of physical increase of manufacturers' and distributors' stocks at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted

£ million

	Total	Manu-facturing	Wholesaling	Retailing
Level of stocks at end 1974	14,581	10,753	1,918	1,910
1970	383	325	68	−30
1971	−106	−148	52	−10
1972	−138	−175	48	−11
1973	832	396	102	334
1974	679	666	81	−68
1970 1st quarter	29	54	5	−30
2nd quarter	141	119	18	4
3rd quarter	83	70	16	−3
4th quarter	110	82	29	−1
1971 1st quarter	8	26	14	−32
2nd quarter	−69	−95	26	—
3rd quarter	−26	−42	9	8
4th quarter	−19	−36	3	14
1972 1st quarter	−73	−72	17	−18
2nd quarter	−47	−81	1	33
3rd quarter	−45	−35	6	−16
4th quarter	27	13	24	−10
1973 1st quarter	254	166	37	51
2nd quarter	277	88	3	185
3rd quarter	123	46	29	47
4th quarter	179	96	32	51
1974 1st quarter	−72	−31	18	−59
2nd quarter	261	191	43	27
3rd quarter	357	368	3	−14
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1975 1st quarter	−92	−4	−31	−57
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TABLE 2 Value of the physical increase of stocks held by manufacturing industry at 1970 prices seasonally adjusted

£ million

	Analysis by industry group							Analysis by type of asset		
	All manu-facturing industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals, coal and petroleum products	Metal manu-facture	Engineer-ing, ship-building, vehicles and metal goods	Textiles, leather and clothing	Other manu-facturing industries	Materials and fuel	Work in progress	Finished goods
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2nd quarter	119	6	4	17	96	1	−6	56	63	1
3rd quarter	70	4	12	15	43	—	−5	35	12	23
4th quarter	82	−6	8	23	67	−10	1	10	45	27
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2nd quarter	−95	−7	15	−28	−39	−32	−4	−48	−59	12
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4th quarter	−36	21	9	2	−74	4	1	−35	−8	7
1972 1st quarter	−72	7	14	−43	−23	−13	−15	−20	3	−55
2nd quarter	−81	11	−21	4	−72	−13	11	−58	16	−41
3rd quarter	−35	−4	7	−5	−20	−16	4	7	−15	−27
4th quarter	13	5	5	−1	−3	−11	18	27	−1	−13
1973 1st quarter	166	2	16	39	78	−5	35	60	97	9
2nd quarter	88	16	30	−5	53	5	−11	68	52	−33
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3rd quarter	29	41	1	−13
4th quarter	32	36	−4	—
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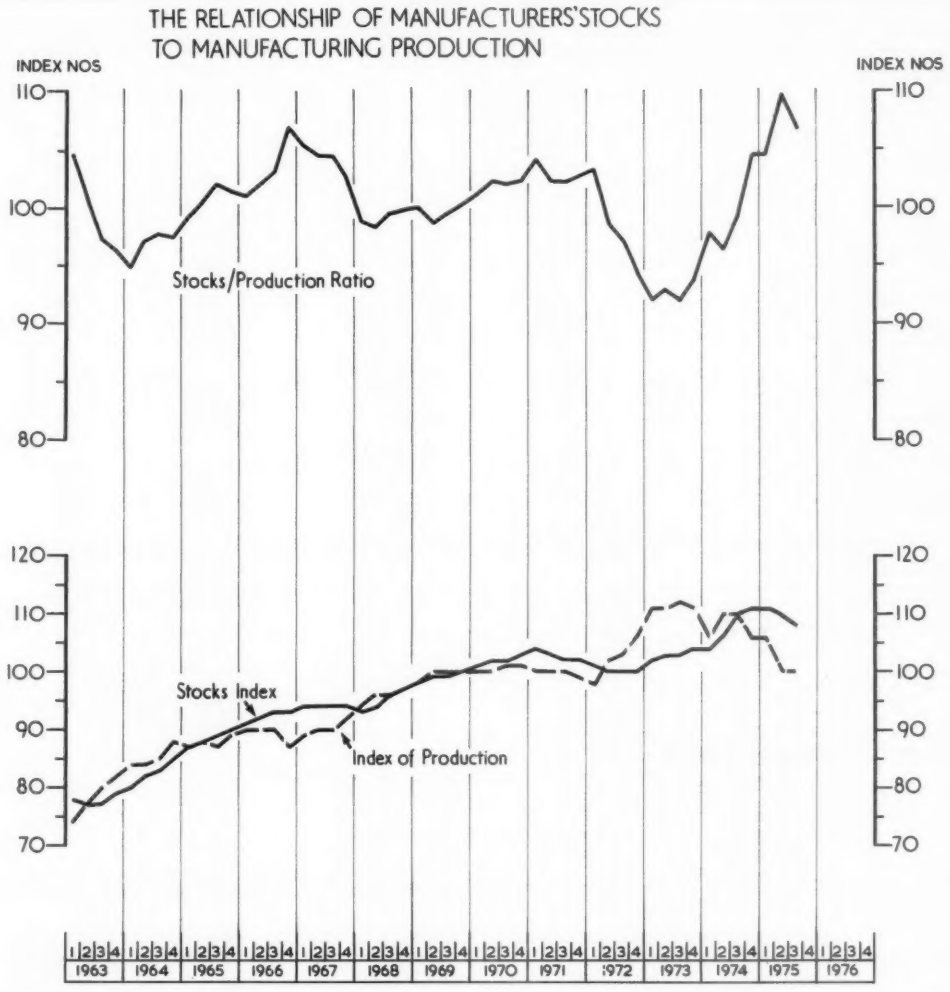
TABLE 5 The relationship of manufacturers' stocks to manufacturing production

Index numbers – 4th quarter 1969 = 100
Seasonally adjusted

	Stock levels at 1970 prices	Production (with 1970 net output weight)	Ratio of stocks to production
1966 Q 1	91	90	100.9
2	92	90	101.9
3	93	90	103.1
4	93	87	106.7
1967 Q 1	94	89	105.4
2	94	90	104.6
3	94	90	104.5
4	94	92	102.6
1968 Q 1	93	94	98.8
2	94	96	98.4
3	96	96	99.5
4	97	97	99.8
1969 Q 1	98	98	100.0
2	99	100	98.7
3	99	100	99.5
4	100	100	100.0
1970 Q 1	101	100	101.0
2	102	100	102.2
3	102	101	101.9
4	103	101	102.2
1971 Q 1	104	100	104.0
2	103	100	102.2
3	102	100	102.1
4	102	99	102.6
1972 Q 1	101	98	103.2
2	100	102	98.5
3	100	103	97.0
4	100	106	94.3
1973 Q 1	102	111	91.9
2	103	111	92.8
3	103	112	92.1
4	104	111	93.6
1974 Q 1	104	107	97.4
2	106	110	96.3
3	110	110	99.7
4	111	106	104.8
1975 Q 1	111	106	104.6
2	110	101	109.4
3	108	101	106.5



(1) The index numbers of the level of stocks relate to the end of each quarter; the index of production refers to production during the quarter.

(2) The 1970 index of production has been rebased on the fourth quarter of 1969 for the purpose of this table.

(3) The index numbers of the stocks production ratio are calculated from unrounded estimates of the data in the previous two columns.

Manufacturers' stocks in October

It is provisionally estimated that manufacturers' stocks fell by about £90 million at 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted, in October. Most of this fall appears to be due to manufacturers' continued destocking of materials and fuel and there was probably little change in stocks of finished goods and work in progress.

Monthly figures from January 1975 adjusted to agree with the quarterly figures published in the preceding article are shown below.

	£ million, 1970 prices seasonally adjusted
1975 January	no change
February	+40
March	−40
April	no change
May	−10
June	−100
July r	−60
August r	−50
September r	−100
October	−90

Finance for technology

The National Research Development Corporation provides financial and other support for technological developments of potential commercial importance. NRDC promotes the adoption by industry of new products and processes invented in government laboratories, universities and elsewhere. NRDC is participating in joint ventures with industry on an increasing scale. By supporting projects NRDC makes it possible for individual firms or groups of companies to undertake and accelerate the development and production of new products and processes of national importance. The Corporation welcomes submissions in confidence from firms who have promising new projects to launch in any branch of industry or commerce. The conditions for its considering proposals of this kind are set out in a leaflet which may be obtained on application, either by writing to the National Research Development Corporation, PO Box 236, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET; or by telephoning 01-828 3400.

Industrial countries' trade and production in the first half of 1975

Summary

The first half of 1975 saw yet another sharp fall in industrial countries' industrial production. Production levels were 10½ per cent down on the first half of 1974 and around 7½ per cent below levels in the second half. Much of the fall occurred in the last quarter of 1974 (4 per cent) and the first quarter of 1975 (5½ per cent). However, the deterioration had slowed in the second quarter and the quarterly fall was only 1 per cent. This, coupled with early figures for the third quarter, which indicate that some countries are showing some signs of recovery, suggests that the worst of the recession could have passed.

The growth in the value of industrial countries total exports (expressed in US Dollars) continued to decline in the first quarter of 1975. The second quarter represented a fall for the first time since the fourth quarter of 1971: exports were only 7 per cent above the same quarter in 1974, a probable decline in volume of some 6 per cent. Industrial countries exports to primary producers remained strong in the first quarter of 1975 and were up 8 per cent over the fourth quarter of 1974 and 46½ per cent over the year. However, second quarter results show a marked slowdown and exports to the primary producers increased by only 2½ per cent over the first quarter and 26 per cent over the year.

Industrial countries import total continued to decline throughout the first and second quarters. In the second quarter they were 2 per cent below the second quarter of 1974, a decline in volume of some 7½ per cent. Industrial countries imports from primary producers dropped throughout the first half of 1975. Figures for the second quarter show that import levels are well below those in the same period in 1974. The decline in value terms was around 9 per cent, which represented a fall in the volume of imports of some 17 per cent.

World exports fell in the first two quarters of 1975, the first time they have fallen in two consecutive quarters for at least 6 years. After growing strongly in the first half of 1974, primary producers exports declined rapidly in the next three quarters, a particularly sharp fall being recorded in the first quarter of 1975. First half exports were 9½ per cent down on the first half of 1974. On the other hand imports by the primary producers continued to show moderate growth and in the first quarter 1975 grew by almost 3 per cent compared with the fourth quarter of 1974 and by 38 per cent compared with the same quarter of 1974. The primary producers trade surplus, which was around $21 billion in the first quarter of 1974, had been steadily declining each quarter since then, and in the first quarter 1975 the crude trade surplus was down to $2 billion. However, the primary producers include the oil exporters who have been running balance of payments surpluses of around $15 billion a quarter. The non-oil primary producers are left with a considerable deficit as a result.

World imports, which showed very small growth in the fourth quarter, declined in the first quarter 1975, the first quarterly fall since the first quarter 1969.

Revised figures show that for the volume of world trade as measured by exports of all goods increased by just over 6½ per cent in 1974. This reflects strong growth in the first two quarters more than offsetting a fall in the final two quarters. The volume of world trade in the third quarter fell around 1 per cent and by 2 per cent in the fourth quarter.

The United States

Industrial production showed some recovery in the third quarter of

TABLE 1 Industrial countries' trade

Quarters or quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted — US $ thousand million

	Exports (fob) to									Imports (cif) ‡ from								
	World			Industrial countries †			Primary producers †			World			Industrial countries			Primary producers		
		Percentage change			Percentage change			Percentage change			Percentage change			Percentage change			Percentage change	
		over previous period	in smoothed series*		over previous period	in smoothed series*		over previous period	in smoothed series*		over previous period	in smoothed series*		over previous period	in smoothed series*		over previous period	in smoothed series*
1967	36.51	(5.5)		26.46	(6.1)		9.93	(4.9)		37.83	(5.5)		27.35	(5.9)		10.45	(4.4)	
1968	41.08	(12.5)		30.08	(13.7)		10.88	(9.6)		42.51	(12.4)		31.02	(13.4)		11.46	(9.7)	
1969	47.50	(15.6)		35.18	(16.9)		12.21	(12.2)		49.02	(15.3)		36.28	(17.0)		12.71	(10.9)	
1970	55.01	(15.8)		41.03	(16.6)		13.98	(15.3)		56.41	(15.1)		42.50	(16.3)		13.91	(9.5)	
1971	61.51	(11.8)		45.89	(11.9)		15.62	(11.7)		62.68	(11.1)		47.29	(11.3)		15.39	(10.7)	
1972	72.70	(18.2)		55.02	(19.9)		17.68	(13.2)		74.50	(18.9)		56.43	(19.3)		18.07	(17.4)	
1973	99.72	(37.2)		74.57	(35.5)		25.15	(42.3)		102.71	(37.9)		76.24	(35.1)		20.47	(46.5)	
1974	133.23	(33.6)		95.16	(27.6)		38.07	(51.4)		145.77	(41.9)		97.74	(28.2)		48.03	(81.5)	
1969 1st quarter	43.34	(−0.7)	(2.7)	32.22	(0.7)	(3.3)	11.12	(−4.7)	(1.1)	45.15	(0.4)	(3.1)	33.02	(0.4)	(3.6)	12.13	(0.7)	(1.6)
2nd quarter	47.38	(9.3)	(5.0)	35.08	(8.8)	(5.1)	12.32	(10.9)	(5.0)	48.96	(8.4)	(4.6)	36.47	(10.4)	(5.6)	12.49	(3.0)	(2.7)
3rd quarter	48.57	(2.5)	(4.5)	35.81	(2.1)	(4.3)	12.76	(3.5)	(5.0)	50.05	(2.2)	(4.0)	37.02	(1.5)	(4.1)	13.03	(4.3)	(3.6)
4th quarter	50.54	(4.1)	(3.8)	37.41	(4.5)	(4.0)	13.13	(2.9)	(3.0)	51.50	(3.5)	(3.4)	38.33	(3.7)	(3.7)	13.42	(3.0)	(3.8)
1970 1st quarter	52.75	(4.4)	(3.9)	39.24	(4.9)	(4.4)	13.51	(2.9)	(2.7)	54.11	(4.5)	(3.8)	40.57	(5.7)	(4.5)	13.54	(0.9)	(0.7)
2nd quarter	54.35	(3.0)	(3.1)	40.56	(3.4)	(3.5)	13.79	(2.1)	(1.9)	55.63	(2.8)	(3.1)	41.81	(3.0)	(3.6)	13.82	(2.1)	(1.8)
3rd quarter	55.38	(1.9)	(2.6)	41.49	(2.3)	(2.8)	13.89	(0.7)	(2.2)	57.03	(2.5)	(2.8)	42.92	(2.7)	(3.1)	14.12	(2.1)	(1.7)
4th quarter	57.39	(3.6)	(2.8)	42.76	(3.0)	(2.5)	14.64	(3.4)	(3.5)	58.83	(3.2)	(2.6)	44.67	(4.1)	(2.9)	14.02	(0.6)	(1.5)
1971 1st quarter	58.48	(1.9)	(2.6)	43.47	(1.7)	(2.4)	15.01	(2.6)	(3.1)	59.67	(1.4)	(2.4)	45.12	(1.0)	(2.2)	14.55	(2.5)	(2.7)
2nd quarter	60.14	(2.8)	(3.4)	44.81	(3.1)	(3.4)	15.33	(2.1)	(3.4)	61.76	(3.5)	(2.9)	45.43	(2.9)	(2.5)	15.33	(5.3)	(4.1)
3rd quarter	68.79	(6.1)	(3.5)	47.44	(5.9)	(3.7)	16.35	(6.6)	(2.8)	63.74	(3.2)	(3.0	47.90	(3.2)	(3.1)	15.84	(3.3)	(2.8)
4th quarter	63.29	(−0.8)	(3.3)	47.59	(0.3)	(3.8)	15.70	(−3.9)	(1.7)	65.20	(2.3)	(4.1)	49.46	(3.3)	(4.5)	15.74	(−0.6)	(2.3)
1972 1st quarter	68.80	(8.7)	(4.8)	51.71	(8.7)	(5.5)	17.09	(8.3)	(2.6)	70.83	(8.6)	(5.3)	53.56	(8.3)	(5.5)	17.27	(9.7)	(4.8)
2nd quarter	70.76	(2.8)	(3.8)	53.95	(4.3)	(4.4)	16.81	(−1.6)	(2.0)	72.22	(2.0)	(3.7)	54.83	(2.4)	(3.6)	17.39	(0.7)	(4.1)
3rd quarter	71.59	(1.2)	(4.0)	54.30	(0.7)	(3.8)	17.29	(2.9)	(4.4)	74.17	(2.7)	(4.0)	55.79	(1.8)	(3.9)	18.37	(5.7)	(4.5)
4th quarter	79.42	(10.9)	(8.2)	59.83	(10.2)	(8.0)	19.59	(13.3)	(8.8)	81.05	(9.3)	(7.9)	61.31	(9.9)	(8.0)	19.74	(7.5)	(7.5)
1973 1st quarter	86.57	(9.0)	(9.7)	65.77	(9.9)	(9.7)	20.80	(5.2)	(10.0)	88.66	(9.4)	(9.6)	67.35	(9.9)	(9.5)	21.31	(8.0)	(9.8)
2nd quarter	95.29	(10.1)	(10.0)	71.49	(8.7)	(9.3)	23.80	(14.4)	(12.2)	97.65	(10.1)	(10.3)	73.10	(8.5)	(9.4)	24.55	(15.2)	(13.2)
3rd quarter	105.59	(10.8)	(9.1)	78.63	(10.0)	(8.2)	26.96	(13.3)	(11.7)	108.82	(11.4)	(9.6)	80.98	(10.7)	(8.1)	27.93	(13.8)	(14.2)
4th quarter	111.04	(5.2)	(7.0)	82.26	(4.6)	(6.3)	28.78	(6.8)	(9.0)	115.28	(5.9)	(8.8)	83.42	(3.1)	(5.5)	31.86	(14.1)	(18.2)
1974 1st quarter	119.07	(7.2)	(8.1)	87.49	(6.4)	(6.8)	31.58	(9.7)	(11.6)	129.23	(12.1)	(11.2)	88.19	(5.7)	(6.4)	41.04	(28.8)	(23.3)
2nd quarter	133.67	(12.3)	(9.6)	95.99	(9.7)	(6.9)	37.68	(19.3)	(13.3)	147.38	(14.0)	(10.8)	97.68	(10.8)	(7.8)	49.70	(21.1)	(17.1)
3rd quarter	137.99	(3.2)	(5.2)	98.06	(2.2)	(3.6)	39.93	(6.0)	(9.3)	153.20	(3.9)	(5.0)	101.96	(4.4)	(4.8)	51.24	(3.1)	(5.5)
4th quarter	141.91	(2.8)	(2.9)	98.99	(0.9)	(1.1)	42.92	(7.4)	(7.2)	152.33	(−0.6)	(0.2)	102.25	(0.3)	(1.3)	50.08	(−2.3)	(−1.9)
1975 1st quarter	145.50	(2.5)	(1.5)	99.24	(0.3)	(−0.6)	46.26	(7.8)	(6.3)	149.71	(−1.7)	(−1.8)	102.65	(0.4)	(−0.5)	47.06	(−6.0)	(−4.5)
2nd quarter	142.79	(−1.9)		95.35	(−3.9)		47.44	(2.6)		144.74	(−3.3)		99.41	(−3.2)		45.33	(−3.7)	

* See conditions.
† Excluding United States special category exports (see definitions).
‡ Imports into Canada and the United States are valued fob.
Source: OECD.

DEFINITIONS

Areas

Industrial countries – All members of the OECD except New Zealand.
Primary producers – All other countries including New Zealand and centrally planned economies (Tables 1-5). The centrally planned economies are excluded as reporting countries but are included as markets for exports and suppliers of imports.
European Economic Community – Belgium-Luxembourg, Denmark, France, German Federal Republic, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands and United Kingdom.
European Free Trade Area – Austria, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland.
OECD Europe – The members of the EEC and of EFTA, plus Greece, Spain and Turkey.

Manufactures

Manufactures of manufactured goods are the products defined by sections 5 to 8 of the United Nations Standard International Trade Classification (Revised). In 1972 the main manufacturing countries supplied 84 per cent of all exports of manufactured goods (excluding exports by the centrally planned economies).

Special category

The figures of United States exports (and hence of exports from the main manufacturing countries in total) exclude 'special category exports' for which detailed information on countries of destination is withheld by the United States authorities.

Growth rates

The smoothed series of percentage changes is intended to facilitate the assessment of trends by ironing out some of the fluctuations in the quarter to quarter percentage changes. Percentage changes are shown for the smoothed series obtained by averaging the quarterly totals according to the following formula: smoothed total for any quarter = ¼(1 × total for previous quarter + 2 × total for the quarter in question + 1 × total for the next quarter). Technically this smoothing device is known as 1, 2, 1 weighted average.

1975, increasing by around 4 per cent over the second quarter, but remaining about 9½ per cent below the level of the same period in 1974. This recovery followed three quarters where production fell sharply, particularly in the first quarter 1975 when an 8 per cent fall was recorded. The increase in activity during the third quarter coupled with the provisional large quarterly increase in GNP were the first positive signs that the USA had reached the bottom of its recession and would be on the way to recovery. The increase of 13.2 per cent at an annual rate in GNP was the largest quarterly increase since the third quarter of 1950. Although this result is encouraging, a large proportion of the change reflected a considerable reduction in the rate of stock decumulation.

Exports in the first quarter showed only moderate growth and in the second quarter declined sharply by just over 4½ per cent. The increase over the year was 5½ per cent but this is a drop of some 9 per cent in volume. Imports fell rapidly in the first half of 1975 and were 13½ per cent below import levels in the second half of 1974. Import volume also fell by around 15 per cent over this period.

These figures have resulted in a considerable improvement in the United States crude trade balance. Following the deficit of around $2½ billion in 1974 already in the first half of 1975 the USA trade balance is in surplus by around 5½ billion.

Inflation as expected slowed throughout the year and in September consumer prices had risen 7.8 per cent as from September 1974.

Canada

Industrial production in Canada, along with the majority of industrial countries, fell in the first quarter. The fall, of some 3 per cent

TABLE 2 Exports from industrial countries

Quarters or quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted — US $ thousand million (fob). Percentage change over previous period in brackets

	Total		Canada		United States		Japan		OECD Europe		EFTA		EEC		United Kingdom		France		German Federal Republic		Italy	
1967	36.51	(5.5)	2.64	(10.5)	7.88	(4.0)	2.61	(6.7)	22.52	(5.2)	3.47	(6.2)	18.44	(4.8)	3.61	(−2.0)	2.85	(4.4)	5.43	(7.9)	2.18	(8.2)
1968	41.08	(12.5)	3.14	(18.9)	8.60	(9.2)	3.24	(24.3)	25.21	(12.0)	3.83	(10.6)	20.74	(12.4)	3.86	(7.0)	3.18	(11.6)	6.21	(14.3)	2.55	(17.1)
1969	47.50	(15.6)	3.44	(9.6)	9.50	(10.4)	4.00	(23.3)	29.51	(17.1)	4.47	(16.5)	24.30	(17.2)	4.40	(14.1)	3.76	(18.2)	7.26	(17.0)	2.93	(15.1)
1970	55.01	(15.8)	4.04	(17.4)	10.81	(13.8)	4.83	(20.8)	34.15	(15.7)	5.16	(15.4)	28.09	(15.6)	4.84	(9.9)	4.49	(19.4)	8.55	(17.7)	3.30	(12.5)
1971	61.51	(11.8)	4.42	(9.5)	11.03	(2.0)	6.00	(24.2)	38.75	(13.5)	5.61	(8.8)	32.07	(14.2)	5.59	(15.6)	5.13	(14.4)	9.76	(14.2)	3.78	(14.6)
1972	72.70	(18.2)	5.05	(14.2)	12.42	(12.6)	7.15	(19.1)	46.42	(19.8)	6.77	(20.6)	38.29	(19.4)	6.09	(8.8)	6.44	(25.4)	11.55	(18.3)	4.64	(22.8)
1973	99.72	(37.2)	6.30	(24.8)	17.83	(43.6)	9.23	(29.1)	63.96	(37.8)	9.31	(37.5)	52.67	(37.6)	7.61	(25.0)	8.99	(39.6)	16.86	(46.0)	5.56	(19.9)
1974	133.23	(33.6)	8.20	(30.2)	24.63	(38.1)	13.88	(50.4)	83.76	(31.0)	12.83	(37.8)	68.78	(30.6)	9.68	(27.2)	11.48	(27.7)	22.29	(32.2)	7.57	(36.2)
1969																						
1st qtr.	43.34	(−0.7)	3.45	(5.0)	7.76	(−12.1)	3.72	(4.4)	27.44	(1.6)	4.22	(4.0)	22.54	(1.1)	4.05	(−0.2)	3.58	(2.7)	6.51	(−3.4)	2.88	(2.9)
2nd qtr.	47.38	(9.3)	3.34	(−3.1)	9.92	(27.7)	3.92	(5.5)	29.22	(6.5)	4.37	(3.6)	24.10	(6.9)	4.32	(6.8)	3.76	(5.0)	7.24	(11.2)	3.01	(4.5)
3rd qtr.	48.57	(2.5)	3.40	(1.9)	9.98	(0.6)	4.08	(4.1)	29.97	(2.6)	4.55	(4.3)	24.65	(2.3)	4.61	(6.6)	3.67	(−2.3)	7.33	(1.3)	3.01	(Nil)
4th qtr.	50.54	(4.1)	3.61	(6.1)	10.33	(3.5)	4.28	(4.8)	31.18	(4.0)	4.71	(3.5)	25.67	(4.1)	4.64	(0.6)	3.98	(8.3)	7.92	(8.1)	2.84	(−5.9)
1970																						
1st qtr.	52.75	(4.4)	3.88	(7.6)	10.49	(1.5)	4.57	(6.7)	32.60	(4.6)	4.89	(3.7)	26.90	(4.8)	4.73	(1.9)	4.25	(7.0)	8.21	(3.6)	3.08	(8.8)
2nd qtr.	54.35	(3.0)	3.98	(2.6)	10.89	(3.9)	4.71	(3.2)	33.60	(3.0)	5.09	(4.2)	27.57	(2.5)	4.81	(1.6)	4.35	(2.3)	8.43	(2.7)	3.23	(4.9)
3rd qtr.	55.38	(1.9)	4.12	(3.4)	10.89	(Nil)	4.87	(3.2)	34.31	(2.1)	5.24	(2.8)	28.14	(2.1)	4.58	(−4.7)	4.54	(4.4)	8.65	(2.6)	3.42	(5.8)
4th qtr.	57.39	(3.6)	4.12	(Nil)	11.01	(1.1)	5.17	(6.2)	35.89	(4.6)	5.39	(2.8)	29.56	(5.1)	5.22	(13.9)	4.76	(4.8)	8.89	(2.8)	3.47	(1.4)
1971																						
1st qtr.	58.48	(1.9)	4.32	(5.0)	11.37	(3.3)	5.54	(7.2)	36.08	(0.5)	5.36	(−0.4)	29.74	(0.6)	4.90	(−6.2)	4.82	(1.2)	9.22	(3.7)	3.53	(1.8)
2nd qtr.	60.14	(2.8)	4.31	(−0.3)	11.11	(−2.3)	5.93	(7.0)	37.46	(3.8)	5.49	(2.4)	30.94	(4.0)	5.62	(14.8)	4.89	(1.5)	9.52	(3.3)	3.53	(Nil)
3rd qtr.	63.79	(6.1)	4.49	(4.2)	11.81	(6.3)	6.12	(3.2)	40.01	(6.8)	5.64	(2.7)	33.28	(7.6)	5.83	(3.7)	5.38	(10.0)	10.18	(6.9)	3.93	(11.3)
4th qtr.	63.29	(−0.8)	4.51	(0.4)	9.93	(−15.9)	6.41	(4.7)	41.07	(2.6)	5.90	(4.5)	34.02	(2.2)	6.02	(3.3)	5.50	(2.2)	10.09	(−0.9)	4.18	(6.4)
1972																						
1st qtr	68.80	(8.7)	4.60	(2.0)	12.05	(21.3)	6.68	(4.2)	44.04	(7.2)	6.30	(6.9)	36.43	(7.1)	6.04	(0.4)	5.91	(7.5)	11.15	(10.5)	4.37	(4.5)
2nd qtr.	70.76	(2.8)	5.02	(9.1)	11.68	(−3.1)	6.65	(−0.5)	45.80	(4.0)	6.53	(3.7)	37.93	(4.1)	6.38	(5.5)	6.34	(7.3)	11.35	(1.8)	4.49	(2.7)
3rd qtr.	71.59	(1.2)	4.82	(−4.0)	12.53	(7.3)	7.26	(9.2)	45.34	(−1.0)	6.83	(4.5)	37.07	(−2.3)	5.39	(−15.5)	6.44	(1.6)	11.27	(−0.7)	4.55	(1.3)
4th qtr.	79.43	(10.9)	5.58	(15.8)	13.63	(8.8)	7.85	(8.1)	50.41	(11.2)	7.39	(8.2)	41.57	(12.1)	6.57	(21.9)	7.12	(10.6)	12.59	(11.7)	4.96	(9.0)
1973																						
1st qtr.	86.57	(9.0)	5.81	(4.2)	15.42	(13.1)	8.28	(5.5)	54.86	(8.2)	8.08	(9.3)	45.02	(8.3)	6.77	(3.0)	7.72	(8.4)	14.02	(11.4)	4.40	(−11.3)
2nd qtr.	95.29	(10.1)	6.00	(3.3)	16.86	(9.3)	8.76	(5.8)	61.33	(11.8)	8.89	(10.0)	50.56	(12.3)	7.67	(13.3)	8.70	(12.7)	16.03	(14.3)	5.28	(20.0)
3rd qtr.	105.59	(10.8)	6.09	(1.5)	18.63	(10.5)	9.36	(6.8)	69.11	(12.6)	9.82	(10.5)	57.06	(12.9)	8.06	(5.1)	9.68	(11.3)	18.68	(16.5)	6.11	(15.7)
4th qtr.	111.04	(5.2)	6.76	(11.9)	20.72	(11.2)	10.43	(11.4)	70.50	(2.0)	10.37	(5.6)	58.01	(11.7)	7.94	(−1.6)	9.95	(2.8)	18.70	(0.1)	6.40	(4.7)
1974																						
1st qtr.	119.07	(7.2)	7.46	(10.4)	22.46	(8.4)	11.30	(8.3)	75.32	(6.8)	11.11	(7.1)	61.83	(6.6)	8.43	(5.0)	10.46	(5.1)	20.59	(10.1)	6.56	(2.5)
2nd qtr.	133.67	(12.3)	7.94	(6.4)	24.35	(8.4)	13.94	(23.4)	84.74	(12.5)	12.51	(12.6)	69.46	(12.3)	9.99	(19.9)	11.21	(7.2)	22.80	(10.7)	7.18	(9.5)
3rd qtr.	137.99	(3.2)	8.65	(8.9)	25.25	(3.7)	14.54	(4.3)	86.56	(2.1)	12.58	(0.6)	71.29	(2.6)	10.52	(9.7)	11.88	(6.0)	22.39	(−1.8)	8.16	(13.5)
4th qtr.	141.91	(2.8)	8.34	(−3.6)	26.70	(5.7)	15.50	(6.6)	88.50	(2.2)	13.10	(4.1)	72.50	(1.7)	10.01	(−4.8)	12.47	(5.0)	23.27	(3.9)	8.25	(1.1)
1975																						
1st qtr.	145.50	(2.5)	8.07	(−3.2)	27.02	(1.2)	14.72	(−5.0)	92.76	(4.8)	13.71	(4.7)	76.25	(5.2)	11.58	(15.7)	13.44	(7.8)	23.12	(−0.6)	8.51	(3.2)
2nd qtr.	142.79	(−1.9)	7.89	(−2.2)	25.74	(−4.7)	13.88	(−5.7)	92.11	(−0.7)	13.53	(−1.3)	75.82	(−0.6)	11.00	(−5.0)	13.46	(0.1)	23.71	(2.6)	8.52	(0.1)
3rd qtr.															10.40	(−5.5)	12.44	(−7.6)				

Sources: United Kingdom: DTI
Other countries: OECD

over the fourth quarter, was below the 5 per cent average for the industrial countries as a whole. Although the fall in the second quarter was less, at around 1 per cent, the overall picture for the first half of 1975 showed a decline of 6 per cent compared to the first six months of 1974. This was again well below the average. Canadian exports fell in the last quarter of 1974 and the first two quarters of 1975 possibly due to the cut back in imports by the USA and Japan. As these two countries took around 73 per cent of Canada's total exports in 1974 this action has had a damaging effect on Canada's export performance On the import side Canada herself has been cutting back and in the second quarter imports had fallen 4½ per cent compared with the first quarter.

Inflation in Canada continued to run at a high level and in September prices had risen 10.7 per cent over September 1974. The inflation rate would probably have been around 1 per cent lower had it not been for the high increases in food prices. With the aim of forcing down inflation from its present high levels to around 4 per cent within three years, Canada has just introduced a mandatory programme of wage and price controls.

Unemployment, after rising sharply towards the end of 1974 and the first quarter 1975, appears to have levelled over recent months to an average 7.2 per cent of the civilian labour force.

Japan

Production fell throughout 1974 and into the first quarter 1975. The fall of 18½ per cent between the first quarter of 1975 and 1974 was considerably greater than that in most other countries. Although there has been some recovery in recent months, production still remains well below average levels attained in the past two years.

During the first half of last year Japanese exports dropped sharply following the good performance in 1974. Nevertheless the 13½ per cent increase in value terms compared with the first half of 1974 probably represents a volume increase of 4½ per cent. Exports in the second quarter were below the level of exports in the second quarter of 1974, the first time Janapese exports have declined over an annual period since the third quarter 1958.

On the other hand, imports have fallen throughout 1975 although recent figures seem to suggest that this downward trend may be ended. In the first half of last year imports were 6 per cent down on the same half in 1974. In volume terms this represents a considerable drop of perhaps 18½ per cent.

The number of unemployed in Japan continued to increase in the first two quarters of 1975 and in the second quarter there were 45 per cent more unemployed than in the second quarter 1974. The number of jobs vacant declined 32 per cent over the same period.

Inflation continued to show improvement during the second and third quarters and between May and August prices remained virtually stationary. In September there was a small acceleration due mainly to a sharp rise in food prices. The annual rate remained at the comparitively low figure of 10.3 per cent.

The Federal Republic of Germany

Although production in Germany fell by 8 per cent in the first half of 1975 as compared with a year earlier this was less than the average fall in the industrial countries and later figures show a strong recovery in August and September following a sharp fall in July. The overall figure for the third quarter showed no change from the second quarter. German exports, although showing a 2½ per cent increase in the second quarter over the first quarter grew by only 2½ per cent in the first half compared with the last six months of 1974. In volume terms this represents a fall of some 12 per cent.

Imports continued to grow in the first half of 1975 in contrast to most other industrial countries.

The volume increase in imports over the year was probably in the region of 1½ per cent. Despite these figures the crude trade surplus of the German FR remained high in the first half of 1975 at $9.38

TABLE 3 Imports into industrial countries

Quarters or quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted — US $ thousand million (cif). Percentage change over previous period in brackets

	Total		Canada†		United States†		Japan		OECD Europe		EFTA		EEC		United Kingdom		France		German Federal Republic		Italy	
1967	37.83	(5.5)	2.56	(10.1)	6.71	(5.0)	2.92	(22.4)	24.77	(3.2)	4.19	(3.7)	19.25	(3.6)	4.43	(6.2)	3.10	(4.4)	4.34	(−3.7)	2.46	(14.4)
1968	42.51	(12.4)	2.86	(11.6)	8.28	(23.5)	3.25	(11.3)	27.15	(9.6)	4.40	(5.2)	21.33	(10.8)	4.74	(7.1)	3.50	(12.7)	5.04	(16.1)	2.56	(4.3)
1969	49.02	(15.3)	3.29	(14.9)	9.01	(8.8)	3.76	(15.7)	31.95	(17.7)	5.08	(15.3)	25.23	(18.3)	4.99	(5.3)	4.35	(24.4)	6.23	(23.7)	3.11	(21.4)
1970	56.41	(15.1)	3.33	(1.3)	9.99	(10.9)	4.72	(25.6)	37.24	(16.5)	6.27	(23.4)	29.07	(15.2)	5.42	(8.7)	4.78	(9.9)	7.45	(19.6)	3.74	(20.1)
1971	62.68	(11.1)	3.86	(15.9)	11.40	(14.1)	4.93	(4.4)	41.32	(11.0)	6.83	(8.9)	32.45	(11.6)	5.98	(10.3)	5.31	(11.1)	8.59	(15.2)	4.00	(7.0)
1972	74.50	(18.9)	4.73	(22.4)	13.89	(21.8)	5.87	(19.1)	48.83	(18.2)	7.91	(15.8)	38.30	(18.0)	6.96	(16.4)	6.64	(25.1)	9.94	(15.8)	4.82	(20.6)
1973	102.71	(37.9)	5.83	(23.1)	17.28	(24.4)	9.58	(65.2)	68.30	(39.9)	10.69	(35.1)	53.81	(40.5)	9.69	(39.2)	9.35	(40.7)	13.62	(37.0)	6.95	(44.3)
1974	145.77	(41.9)	8.07	(38.4)	25.24	(46.1)	15.53	(62.1)	94.14	(37.8)	14.86	(39.0)	73.39	(36.4)	13.56	(39.9)	13.21	(41.3)	17.24	(26.6)	10.24	(47.3)
1969																						
1st qtr.	45.15	(0.4)	3.25	(5.2)	7.68	(−10.6)	3.46	(1.3)	29.84	(3.5)	4.64	(2.6)	23.61	(3.6)	4.86	(−0.2)	4.10	(2.9)	5.75	(7.9)	2.89	(4.8)
2nd qtr.	48.96	(8.4)	3.26	(0.4)	9.49	(23.6)	3.53	(2.0)	31.71	(6.2)	4.92	(6.0)	25.22	(6.8)	5.03	(3.6)	4.47	(9.2)	6.08	(5.8)	3.08	(6.7)
3rd qtr.	50.05	(2.2)	3.26	(Nil)	9.33	(−1.6)	3.96	(12.1)	32.43	(2.3)	5.18	(5.2)	25.59	(1.5)	5.01	(−0.5)	4.35	(−2.7)	6.32	(3.8)	3.23	(4.9)
4th qtr.	51.80	(3.5)	3.38	(3.9)	9.53	(2.1)	4.06	(3.0)	33.72	(4.0)	5.52	(6.7)	20.44	(3.3)	5.06	(1.1)	4.39	(0.9)	6.79	(7.5)	3.27	(1.3)
1970																						
1st qtr.	54.11	(4.5)	3.31	(−2.3)	9.73	(2.1)	4.45	(9.1)	35.53	(5.4)	5.95	(7.7)	27.68	(4.7)	5.14	(1.6)	4.53	(3.2)	7.25	(6.8)	3.49	(6.7)
2nd qtr.	55.63	(2.8)	3.35	(1.4)	9.70	(−0.3)	4.61	(3.5)	36.85	(3.7)	6.15	(3.5)	28.82	(4.1)	5.49	(6.6)	4.68	(3.4)	7.33	(1.1)	3.71	(6.3)
3rd qtr.	57.03	(2.5)	3.45	(2.9)	10.02	(3.3)	4.90	(6.3)	37.49	(1.7)	6.32	(2.8)	29.31	(1.7)	5.33	(−2.9)	4.90	(4.5)	7.48	(2.0)	3.93	(5.7)
4th qtr.	58.88	(3.2)	3.20	(−7.1)	10.52	(5.0)	4.93	(0.7)	39.07	(4.2)	6.62	(4.7)	30.56	(4.2)	5.73	(7.7)	5.03	(2.7)	7.78	(4.0)	3.83	(−2.2)
1971																						
1st qtr.	59.67	(1.4)	3.62	(13.2)	10.82	(2.8)	4.92	(−0.2)	39.20	(0.3)	6.40	(−3.4)	30.96	(1.3)	5.71	(−0.5)	4.97	(−1.1)	8.09	(4.0)	4.02	(4.9)
2nd qtr.	61.76	(3.5)	3.74	(3.5)	11.56	(6.9)	4.94	(0.4)	40.34	(2.9)	6.70	(4.7)	31.53	(1.9)	5.91	(3.5)	5.15	(3.5)	8.39	(3.7)	3.83	(−4.9)
3rd qtr.	63.74	(3.2)	3.92	(5.1)	12.06	(4.3)	4.72	(−4.4)	41.84	(3.7)	6.94	(3.6)	32.85	(4.2)	5.96	(0.9)	5.50	(6.9)	8.81	(5.0)	3.99	(4.4)
4th qtr.	65.20	(2.3)	4.17	(6.3)	11.21	(−7.1)	5.14	(8.8)	43.49	(4.0)	7.19	(3.6)	34.19	(4.1)	6.34	(6.4)	5.64	(2.6)	9.06	(2.9)	4.19	(4.9)
1972																						
1st qtr.	70.83	(8.6)	4.41	(5.8)	13.46	(20.1)	5.40	(5.1)	46.37	(6.6)	7.47	(3.8)	36.58	(7.0)	6.85	(8.0)	6.35	(12.6)	9.54	(5.3)	4.46	(6.4)
2nd qtr.	72.22	(2.0)	4.64	(5.0)	13.20	(−1.9)	5.46	(1.1)	47.79	(3.1)	7.76	(3.9)	37.46	(2.4)	6.96	(1.5)	6.46	(1.6)	9.89	(3.7)	4.61	(3.4)
3rd qtr.	74.17	(2.7)	4.72	(1.7)	14.06	(6.5)	5.96	(9.2)	48.31	(1.1)	7.88	(1.5)	37.69	(0.6)	6.53	(−6.1)	6.61	(2.3)	9.84	(−0.6)	4.90	(6.2)
4th qtr.	81.05	(9.3)	5.09	(7.5)	15.22	(8.3)	6.65	(11.7)	52.46	(8.6)	8.47	(7.5)	41.12	(9.1)	7.50	(14.8)	7.25	(9.8)	10.52	(6.9)	5.32	(8.7)
1973																						
1st qtr.	88.66	(9.4)	5.49	(7.9)	16.02	(5.3)	7.43	(11.7)	58.31	(11.2)	9.30	(9.8)	45.62	(10.9)	8.13	(8.4)	7.94	(9.5)	11.95	(13.6)	5.37	(0.9)
2nd qtr.	97.65	(10.1)	5.56	(1.3)	16.58	(3.5)	9.06	(21.9)	64.86	(11.2)	9.79	(5.3)	51.60	(13.1)	9.44	(16.1)	9.00	(13.4)	13.00	(8.8)	6.78	(26.3)
3rd qtr.	108.82	(11.4)	5.80	(4.3)	17.62	(6.3)	10.17	(12.3)	73.43	(13.2)	11.64	(18.9)	57.87	(12.2)	10.22	(8.3)	10.22	(13.6)	14.44	(11.1)	7.71	(13.7)
4th qtr.	115.28	(5.9)	6.38	(10.0)	18.91	(7.3)	11.67	(14.7)	76.23	(3.8)	11.89	(2.1)	59.93	(3.6)	10.94	(7.0)	10.43	(2.1)	15.08	(4.4)	8.00	(3.8)
1974																						
1st qtr.	129.23	(12.1)	7.26	(13.8)	21.61	(14.3)	14.24	(22.0)	83.78	(9.9)	13.07	(9.9)	65.62	(9.5)	12.10	(10.6)	11.95	(14.6)	15.38	(2.0)	9.34	(16.8)
2nd qtr.	147.38	(14.0)	7.65	(5.4)	24.86	(15.0)	16.16	(13.5)	95.90	(14.5)	14.90	(14.0)	75.09	(14.4)	14.13	(18.3)	13.29	(11.2)	17.47	(13.6)	10.31	(10.4)
3rd qtr.	153.20	(3.9)	8.55	(11.8)	27.21	(9.5)	15.72	(−2.7)	98.53	(2.7)	15.56	(4.4)	77.15	(2.7)	14.21	(7.7)	14.09	(6.0)	17.86	(2.2)	11.22	(8.8)
4th qtr.	152.33	(−0.6)	8.67	(1.4)	27.41	(0.7)	15.88	(1.0)	97.58	(−1.0)	15.70	(0.9)	75.13	(−2.6)	14.00	(−1.5)	13.65	(−3.1)	18.23	(2.1)	10.21	(−9.0)
1975																						
1st qtr.	149.71	(−1.7)	8.73	(0.7)	25.01	(−8.8)	14.86	(−6.4)	98.58	(1.0)	16.64	(6.0)	74.96	(−0.2)	13.93	(−0.5)	13.82	(1.2)	18.28	(0.3)	9.08	(−11.1)
2nd qtr.	144.74	(−3.3)	8.33	(−4.6)	22.17	(−11.4)	13.76	(−7.4)	97.91	(−0.7)	16.33	(−1.9)	74.61	(−0.5)	12.76	(−8.4)	13.34	(−3.5)	19.17	(4.9)	9.27	(2.0)
3rd qtr.															13.09	(2.6)	12.94	(−3.0)				

† Canadian and United States imports are valued fob.
Sources: United Kingdom: DTI
Other countries: OECD

billion, a small drop from the surplus of $9.57 billion in the second half of 1974.

The registered unemployed figure continued to rise and the seasonally adjusted figure remains at over 1 million. In the second quarter last year there were 116 per cent more unemployed than in the same quarter of 1974.

Inflation in Germany was 5.9 per cent in September, well below the average for the OECD area.

France

Industrial production in France in the first half of 1975 was at its lowest level for 2½ years and the most recent figures, show no real sign of improvement.

After growing strongly in the first quarter French exports showed virtually no growth in the second and declined in the third quarter of 1975. In the first three quarters exports increased 17 per cent compared to the first three quarters of 1974.

Imports have steadily declined since the third quarter of 1974, apart from a small quarterly increase in the first quarter of 1975. Third quarter imports were 8 per cent below the same quarter in 1974 and imports for the first three quarters as a whole were only 2 per cent up over the same period a year earlier. This was well down on the 1974 growth of 41 per cent.

Later figures suggest that the French trade deficit may worsen over the coming months as recovery attracts additional imports while exports show little sign of recovery as yet.

Unemployment, continued to rise and third quarter figures showed an increase of 85 per cent over the third quarter of 1974. As for inflation, the monthly increase in September was well above the target the Government has set in its anti-inflation campaign of late 1974. Overall the increase over the 12 month period in September was 10.7 per cent.

Italy

Production dropped earlier in Italy than in most other industrial countries and as a result the fall in the first quarter of 1975 was far less than the average in the main manufacturing countries. In the first six months of last year Italy's production was 13 per cent down over the same period a year earlier whilst the average for the industrial countries was around 10½ per cent. Exports in the first half continued to show slow growth, and imports small growth in the second quarter after falling sharply in the previous two. Imports in the first half were some 6½ per cent below levels in the first half of 1974.

The volume figures show that export volume fell slightly in the first three months, over the same period a year earlier while import volume declined by a massive 22½ per cent between the same periods.

Inflation, as measured by the rate of change in consumer prices, has been improving throughout 1975 and in October the increase was just under 12 per cent over October 1974. Nevertheless the increase in the month was 1.3 per cent and followed the largest monthly increase in wholesale prices for the past 12 months.

TABLE 4 World Trade

Quarters or quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted — US $ thousand million

	Exports (fob) from										Imports (cif) into								
	World			Industrial countries			Primary producers			Volume of world exports 1966=100	World			Industrial countries			Primary producers		
		Percentage change			Percentage change			Percentage change				Percentage change			Percentage change			Percentage change	
		over previous period	in smoothed series*		over previous period	in smoothed series*		over previous period	in smoothed series*			over previous period	in smoothed series*		over previous period	in smoothed series*		over previous period	in smoothed series*
1967	47.47	(5.0)		36.51	(5.5)		10.96	(3.5)		134	49.75	(5.2)		37.83	(5.5)		11.92	(4.6)	
1968	53.01	(11.7)		41.08	(12.5)		11.93	(8.9)		151	55.26	(11.1)		42.51	(12.4)		12.75	(7.0)	
1969	60.65	(14.4)		47.50	(15.6)		13.15	(10.2)		167	62.96	(13.9)		49.02	(15.3)		13.94	(9.3)	
1970	69.69	(14.9)		55.01	(15.8)		14.68	(11.6)		183	72.46	(15.1)		56.41	(15.1)		16.05	(15.1)	
1971	78.15	(12.1)		61.51	(11.9)		16.64	(13.4)		194	81.12	(12.0)		62.68	(11.1)		18.44	(14.9)	
1972	92.91	(18.9)		72.70	(18.2)		20.21	(21.5)		212	94.65	(16.7)		74.50	(18.9)		20.15	(9.3)	
1973	131.88	(41.9)		99.72	(37.2)		32.16	(59.1)		240	132.38	(39.9)		102.71	(37.9)		29.67	(47.2)	
1974	195.59	(48.3)		133.23	(33.6)		62.36	(93.9)		256	193.28	(46.0)		145.77	(41.9)		47.51	(60.1)	
1969																			
1st qtr.	55.74	(−0.5)	(2.5)	43.34	(−0.7)	(2.7)	12.40	(0.5)	(1.7)	154	58.15	(−0.3)	(2.5)	45.15	(0.4)	(3.1)	13.00	(−2.5)	(0.5)
2nd qtr.	60.26	(8.1)	(4.7)	47.38	(9.3)	(5.0)	12.88	(3.9)	(3.3)	168	62.48	(7.4)	(4.4)	48.96	(8.4)	(4.8)	13.52	(4.0)	(3.0)
3rd qtr.	62.10	(3.1)	(4.4)	48.57	(2.5)	(4.5)	13.54	(5.1)	(3.9)	171	64.47	(3.2)	(4.2)	50.05	(2.2)	(4.0)	14.42	(6.7)	(5.0)
4th qtr.	64.29	(3.5)	(3.5)	50.54	(4.1)	(3.8)	13.75	(1.6)	(2.6)	173	66.50	(3.3)	(3.4)	51.80	(3.5)	(3.4)	14.80	(2.7)	(3.2)
1970																			
1st qtr.	66.80	(3.9)	(3.7)	52.75	(1.4)	(3.9)	14.06	(2.2)	(2.9)	174	69.08	(3.7)	(3.5)	54.11	(4.5)	(3.8)	14.97	(1.1)	(2.7)
2nd qtr.	69.20	(3.5)	(3.2)	54.35	(3.0)	(3.1)	14.86	(5.7)	(3.5)	184	71.44	(3.4)	(3.3)	55.63	(2.8)	(3.1)	15.82	(5.6)	(3.8)
3rd qtr.	70.31	(1.6)	(2.4)	55.38	(1.9)	(2.6)	14.93	(0.5)	(1.5)	182	73.36	(2.7)	(3.1)	57.03	(2.5)	(2.8)	16.32	(3.2)	(4.1)
4th qtr.	72.27	(2.8)	(2.4)	57.39	(3.6)	(2.8)	14.88	(−0.3)	(0.9)	189	75.94	(3.5)	(2.9)	58.88	(3.2)	(2.6)	17.05	(4.5)	(4.2)
1971																			
1st qtr.	73.91	(2.3)	(2.8)	58.48	(1.9)	(2.6)	15.43	(3.7)	(3.6)	188	77.53	(2.1)	(2.8)	59.67	(1.4)	(2.4)	17.85	(4.6)	(4.2)
2nd qtr.	76.66	(3.7)	(4.0)	60.14	(2.8)	(3.4)	16.52	(7.1)	(6.3)	195	80.17	(3.4)	(3.0)	61.76	(3.5)	(2.9)	18.41	(3.1)	(3.1)
3rd qtr.	81.47	(6.3)	(3.6)	63.79	(6.1)	(3.5)	17.68	(7.0)	(4.0)	198	82.47	(2.8)	(2.7)	63.74	(3.2)	(3.0)	18.73	(1.7)	(1.7)
4th qtr.	80.23	(−1.5)	(3.1)	63.29	(−0.8)	(3.3)	16.94	(−4.2)	(2.6)	195	83.98	(1.8)	(3.5)	65.20	(2.3)	(4.1)	18.78	(0.3)	(1.6)
1972																			
1st qtr.	87.88	(9.5)	(5.0)	68.80	(8.7)	(4.8)	19.08	(12.7)	(5.9)	205	90.30	(7.5)	(4.7)	70.83	(8.6)	(5.3)	19.47	(3.7)	(2.5)
2nd qtr.	90.46	(2.9)	(4.2)	70.76	(2.8)	(3.8)	19.70	(3.2)	(5.9)	210	92.16	(2.1)	(3.4)	72.22	(2.0)	(3.7)	19.94	(2.4)	(2.3)
3rd qtr.	92.34	(2.1)	(4.1)	71.59	(1.2)	(4.0)	20.75	(5.3)	(4.1)	208	94.26	(2.3)	(3.8)	74.17	(2.7)	(4.0)	20.09	(0.9)	(2.2)
4th qtr.	100.73	(9.1)	(8.3)	79.42	(10.9)	(8.2)	21.31	(2.7)	(9.2)	226	102.16	(8.4)	(7.7)	81.05	(9.3)	(7.9)	21.11	(5.1)	(7.6)
1973																			
1st qtr.	113.31	(12.5)	(11.1)	86.57	(9.0)	(9.7)	26.74	(25.5)	(15.8)	233	113.74	(11.3)	(10.3)	88.66	(9.4)	(9.6)	25.08	(18.8)	(13.0)
2nd qtr.	124.86	(10.2)	(11.1)	95.29	(10.1)	(10.0)	29.57	(10.6)	(14.6)	241	125.10	(10.0)	(10.8)	97.65	(10.1)	(10.3)	27.45	(9.4)	(12.4)
3rd qtr.	139.33	(11.6)	(10.1)	105.59	(10.8)	(9.1)	33.74	(14.1)	(13.4)	241	139.82	(11.8)	(10.2)	108.82	(11.4)	(9.6)	31.00	(12.9)	(12.5)
4th qtr.	149.63	(7.4)	(11.6)	111.04	(5.2)	(7.0)	38.59	(14.4)	(26.0)	244	150.44	(7.4)	(9.7)	115.28	(5.5)	(8.9)	35.16	(13.4)	(12.7)
1974																			
1st qtr.	178.99	(19.6)	(14.2)	119.07	(7.2)	(8.1)	59.92	(55.3)	(30.3)	254	168.30	(11.9)	(12.0)	129.23	(12.1)	(11.2)	39.07	(11.1)	(14.9)
2nd qtr.	197.86	(10.5)	(10.1)	133.67	(12.3)	(8.6)	64.19	(7.1)	(13.4)	259	195.32	(16.1)	(11.8)	147.38	(14.0)	(10.8)	47.94	(22.7)	(15.0)
3rd qtr.	202.05	(2.1)	(3.7)	137.99	(3.2)	(5.2)	64.06	(−0.2)	(0.5)	257	203.73	(4.3)	(5.9)	153.20	(3.9)	(5.0)	50.53	(5.4)	(8.6)
4th qtr.	203.17	(0.6)	(0.6)	141.91	(2.8)	(2.9)	61.26	(−4.4)	(−4.3)	252	204.81	(0.5)	(1.2)	152.33	(−0.6)	(0.2)	52.48	(3.9)	(3.9)
1975																			
1st qtr.	201.65	(−0.7)	(−0.6)	145.50	(2.5)	(1.5)	56.15	(−8.3)	(−5.3)		203.59	(−0.6)		149.71	(−1.7)	(−1.8)	53.88	(2.7)	
2nd qtr.	199.05	(−1.3)		142.79	(−1.9)		56.26	(0.2)						144.74	(−3.3)				

* See definitions.
† Imports into Canada and the United States are valued fob.
Sources: Industrial countries: OECD.
Primary producers: International Monetary Fund (seasonally adjusted by DTI).
Volume index: United Nations (seasonally adjusted by DTI).

TABLE 5 Index numbers of industrial production

Seasonally adjusted — 1970 = 100

	Industrial countries	Canada	United States	Japan	OECD Europe	Sweden	EEC	United Kingdom	France	German Federal Republic	Italy
Weights	100.0	3.6	43.3	11.9	39.6	1.3	33.1	6.4	6.0	13.2	4.4
1967	84	86	94	63	80	83	90	90	80	74	85
1968	91	92	99	76	85	88	87	98	84	83	90
1969	98	98	104	88	95	94	95	100	94	94	94
1970	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1971	101	106	100	103	102	101	102	100	104	102	100
1972	108	113	108	110	107	104	106	102	112	106	104
1973	118	123	118	127	116	111	115	111	120	113	114
1974	118	126	117	124	117	118	115	108	123	112	128
1969 1st quarter	96	97	103	83	92	92	93	99	92	91	95
2nd quarter	98	97	103	86	95	94	95	100	95	94	97
3rd quarter	99	97	105	89	96	96	96	100	96	95	95
4th quarter	99	99	104	94	96	99	96	100	96	98	88
1970 1st quarter	100	101	101	97	99	100	100	100	100	100	100
2nd quarter	100	100	101	100	100	101	100	99	100	101	99
3rd quarter	100	100	100	101	100	101	100	100	99	100	99
4th quarter	99	100	97	102	101	102	101	101	101	100	101
1971 1st quarter	101	102	99	103	102	101	102	100	104	102	99
2nd quarter	101	104	100	102	102	100	102	101	103	103	96
3rd quarter	102	106	100	103	103	100	103	100	107	102	100
4th quarter	102	108	101	104	103	101	103	100	108	100	101
1972 1st quarter	104	110	103	106	105	102	105	97	112	103	103
2nd quarter	107	112	107	108	106	102	106	102	110	105	104
3rd quarter	109	112	109	111	107	106	106	103	112	105	102
4th quarter	113	118	113	116	111	107	110	106	116	110	108
1973 1st quarter	115	121	115	122	113	109	112	110	118	113	105
2nd quarter	117	123	117	127	115	111	114	110	120	113	114
3rd quarter	119	122	119	129	117	114	115	111	122	113	118
4th quarter	120	125	119	132	118	116	117	110	122	115	120
1974 1st quarter	120	128	117	130	118	118	116	104	125	114	123
2nd quarter	120	127	118	127	119	122	117	110	126	113	125
3rd quarter	119	125	118	122	118	120	116	110	126	112	119
4th quarter	114	124	114	115	114	120	111	107	118	109	111
1975 1st quarter	108	120	105	106	110	120	109	106	114	106	110
2nd quarter	107	119	103	110	108	116	105	102	111	103	106
3rd quarter			107							103 (e)	

Source: OECD.

TABLE 6 Exports of manufactures by the main manufacturing countries

Quarters or quarterly averages — US $ thousand million (fob)

	Total†* (seasonally adjusted)	United Kingdom (seasonally adjusted)	Canada	United States†	Japan	Sweden	Switzerland	Belgium-Luxembourg	France*	German Federal Republic	Italy	Netherlands
1967	24.86	3.02	1.47	5.07	2.44	0.83	0.80	1.44	2.11	4.87	1.75	1.06
1968	28.62	3.25	1.83	5.78	3.05	0.91	0.90	1.67	2.35	5.57	2.10	1.22
1969	33.52	3.75	2.12	6.47	3.74	1.07	1.05	2.07	2.76	6.56	2.44	1.49
1970	38.57	4.08	2.39	7.17	4.53	1.31	1.16	2.40	3.40	7.67	2.77	1.70
1971	43.54	4.77	2.61	7.42	5.66	1.44	1.31	2.57	3.85	8.75	3.16	2.02
1972	51.17	5.16	2.94	8.27	6.77	1.68	1.57	3.31	4.76	10.38	3.91	2.42
1973	68.23	6.41	3.42	10.95	8.69	2.34	2.17	4.57	6.53	15.08	4.66	3.45
1974	91.44	8.01	4.13	15.57	13.12	3.03	2.73	5.76	8.40	19.74	1.22	4.74
1969 1st quarter	30.88	3.45	2.00	5.59	3.16	1.00	0.94	1.91	2.64	5.76	2.38	1.35
2nd quarter	32.99	3.68	2.18	6.96	3.60	1.08	1.02	2.05	2.87	6.43	2.61	1.47
3rd quarter	34.61	3.93	2.09	6.36	3.95	0.97	1.02	1.94	2.45	6.41	2.48	1.48
4th quarter	35.60	3.98	2.23	6.97	4.26	1.23	1.22	2.38	3.06	7.62	2.31	1.64
1970 1st quarter	36.88	4.04	2.26	7.14	3.88	1.21	1.06	2.27	3.17	7.04	2.53	1.56
2nd quarter	38.37	4.05	2.58	7.75	4.37	1.32	1.18	2.54	3.55	7.62	2.87	1.66
3rd quarter	38.91	3.86	2.17	6.75	4.71	1.20	1.11	2.19	3.09	7.52	2.79	1.70
4th quarter	40.10	4.39	2.54	7.04	5.15	1.50	1.29	2.60	3.79	8.48	2.95	1.87
1971 1st quarter	41.37	4.22	2.51	7.55	4.75	1.42	1.15	2.41	3.73	8.11	2.89	1.89
2nd quarter	42.21	4.78	2.79	7.84	5.53	1.47	1.27	2.52	3.90	8.40	3.07	1.95
3rd quarter	45.75	4.88	2.40	7.47	5.98	1.28	1.29	2.48	3.57	8.88	3.16	2.01
4th quarter	44.82	5.18	2.74	6.84	6.36	1.60	1.51	2.89	4.18	9.59	3.50	2.23
1972 1st quarter	49.14	5.15	2.75	8.25	5.87	1.59	1.46	2.99	4.52	9.79	3.68	2.34
2nd quarter	50.17	5.37	3.23	8.80	8.24	1.67	1.53	3.42	4.96	10.21	3.95	2.51
3rd quarter	50.73	4.53	2.51	7.82	7.12	1.53	1.50	3.01	4.22	9.78	3.71	2.29
4th quarter	54.65	5.59	3.26	8.72	7.85	1.95	1.80	3.81	5.33	11.74	4.28	2.58
1973 1st quarter	59.63	5.89	3.30	9.89	7.10	2.11	1.84	3.92	5.69	12.42	3.52	3.22
2nd quarter	65.18	6.47	3.51	11.04	8.17	2.28	2.12	4.42	6.67	14.33	4.46	3.89
3rd quarter	73.10	6.65	2.94	10.52	9.06	2.18	2.23	4.62	6.27	16.18	5.04	3.41
4th quarter	74.99	6.61	3.93	12.33	10.41	2.77	2.49	5.33	7.47	17.37	5.60	3.74
1974 1st quarter	79.84	6.91	3.72	14.09	9.66	2.53	2.45	5.02	7.40	17.83	5.17	4.19
2nd quarter	91.22	8.07	4.19	16.05	13.07	3.16	2.79	6.34	8.69	20.22	5.88	5.02
3rd quarter	97.17	8.58	3.97	15.15	14.07	2.95	2.34	5.50	8.11	19.38	6.79	4.83
4th quarter	97.55	8.48	4.64	16.97	15.70	3.49	3.38	6.17	9.40	21.53	7.04	4.91
1975 1st quarter	97.85 p	9.54	3.93 p	16.95	12.68 p	3.56 p	2.85 p	6.08 p	10.11 p	19.78 p	6.92 p	4.86 p
2nd quarter		9.24	4.82 p		13.00 p	3.79 p	3.06 p		10.85 p	21.02 p		
3rd quarter		8.60										

† Excluding United States special category exports (see definitions).

Sources: United Kingdom and Total: DTI
Other countries: OECD.

* The 1970, 1971 and 1972 figures include exports of certain items valued at $138, $163 and $196 million respectively which are assigned to section 5 of OECD but to section 9 by other reporting authorities.

Official Receivers' offices

Official Receivers are responsible for the administration of cases in bankruptcy and compulsory liquidation. Inquiries should be addressed to the nearest Official Receiver

High Court of Justice
Senior Official Receiver: J. B. Clemetson

Bankruptcy
Thomas More Building, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2A 2JY (Tel: 01-405 7641)
Official Receivers: D. A. Thorne; J. Tye

Companies Winding-up
Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD
(Tel: 01-583 8931)
Official Receivers: L. R. Bates; N. Saddler; D. A. Williams

Birmingham
Commercial Union House, Martineau Square, Birmingham B2 4UP
(Tel: 021-236 8831/7)
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Burlington Arcade, Bournemouth BH1 2JS
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R. F. Savage

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West Riding House, Cheapside, Bradford BD1 4LJ
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Windsor House (East Entrance), 30-35 Edward Street, Brighton BN2 2JZ
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F. Durkin

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(Tel: 0782-45256/8)
A. K. Sales

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P. W. Nunn

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(Tel. 0923-44288)
F. L. Sage

Energy Trends: energy consumption still down

Total energy consumption – on a primary fuel input basis – was 11.5 per cent lower in October than a year ago, continuing the downward trend set over the last five months. Of the primary fuels, petroleum showed the most marked fall, with a drop of 17 per cent in consumption compared with October 1974. Imports of crude oil (net of exports) for the first 10 months of 1975 were 20 per cent down on the same period in 1974, confirming the trend set in the first half of this year.

These figures are given in the December issue of *Energy Trends*, the Department of Energy's monthly statistical bulletin.

It says that the annual rate of consumption in October, seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected, was 324 million tons coal equivalent (mtce), a little down on the September rate and just above the average for the year so far.

Further improvement in coal output

Deep mined coal output in November was 1.1 per cent higher than a year ago and output from opencast mines increased by 17.1 per cent. Output per manshift was slightly higher in October, and was close to the level of October 1974.

Total coal consumption in November was lower than last year, but power stations increased their burn by 1.3 per cent. There were further increases in both distributed and undistributed coal stocks during November.

Still no growth in gas demand

Total gas sent out in October was nearly 7 per cent below the October 1974 level, continuing the lower demand first seen in June.

Another slump in electricity consumption

The slump in electricity consumption became steeper in October, with total electricity supplied down by nearly 11 per cent compared with October 1974. Much of the decline can be attributed to warmer weather this year, to the continuing low level of economic activity and possibly to consumers making economies.

There was a further reduction in fuel used for generation in October, and oil again bore the brunt of the cutback with consumption at power stations only a little over half that used in October last year.

Petroleum demand falls further

Refinery throughput and deliveries of petroleum products were both 15.5 per cent lower in October than last year, indicating a steepening of the decline in demand.

Apart from an increase of 11 per cent in aviation turbine fuel deliveries in October, there were reductions in deliveries of all the major fuels compared with the same month last year. Fuel oil deliveries suffered the sharpest cutback, largely as a result of the check in consumption for electricity generation.

Energy Trends is prepared by the Economics and Statistics Division of the Department of Energy. Copies may be obtained from: Information Division, Department of Energy, Room 1674, Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ.

New companies incorporated in Northern Ireland during November 1975

During the month of November 59 private companies and one public company with a total nominal capital of £1,378,400 were incorporated in Northern Ireland.

During the period January-November, 511 companies with a total nominal capital of £14,471,497 were incorporated as compared with 520 companies with a total nominal capital of £8,698,050 incorporated in the same period in 1974.

Please note the following private company has been deleted from the report on new companies registered in September 1975: Skandia Limited with a total nominal capital of £75,000.

Export publicity for industry

Publicity for British exporters can often be obtained through use of the facilities of the Central Office of Information, who are concerned with collecting from industry items suitable for dissemination overseas by way of Government information services. The COI are interested in news items, feature article material, photographs, tape recordings for radio, and films for television and other screening. Contact should be made with the nearest Regional Office covering your area.

Northern: Mr H. G. Roberts, Andrews House, Gallowgate, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 4TB (Tel: 27575 – Telex 53277).

Yorkshire & Humberside: Mr T. Cooban, City House, Leeds LS1 4JG (Tel: 38232 – Telex Econ Plan 55472 – message to be prefixed for COI).

East Midland: Mr P. T. Brazier, Cranbrook House, Cranbrook Street, Nottingham NG1 1EW (Tel: 46121 – Telex 37572).

Eastern: Mr A. A. McLoughlin, Block D, Government Buildings, Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge CB2 2DF (Tel: 58911 – Telex 81187).

London & South Eastern*: Mr R. Dean, OBE, St. Christopher House Annexe, Sumner Street, London, SE1 (Tel: 01-928 2371 – Telex 918881 message to be prefixed for London Region).

Southern: Mr A. S. Poole, Market Place House, Reading RG1 2EH (Tel: 581261 – Telex 848216).

South Western: Mr W. J. D. Irving, MVO, The Pithay, Bristol BS1 2NF (Tel: 291071 – Telex 44203).

Midland: Mr D. C. Boyd, Five Ways House, Islington Row, Birmingham B15 1SH (Tel: 021-643 8191 – Telex 33376).

North Western: Mr H. V. Tillotson, MVO, 22nd floor, Sunley Building, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester M1 4BD (Tel: 061-832 9111 – Telex 667830).

Scottish Office: Mr C. MacGregor, MBE, Scottish Information Office, New St. Andrew's House, St. James Centre, Edinburgh EH1 3TD (Tel: 031-556 8400).

Ulster Office: Northern Ireland Information Service, Stormont Castle, Belfast BT4 3ST (Tel: 63011).

Welsh Office: Mr Brian Evans, Director, Welsh Office Information Division, Oxford House, Hills Street, Cardiff CF1 2XG (Tel: 44171 – Telex 49327).

* National companies in central London, and particularly those with UK subsidiaries or branches, which require overseas publicity should consult Industrial Section at COI Headquarters: Mr. E. Turnbull, Central Office of Information, Hercules Road, London SE1 6DU (Tel: 01-938 2345 ext. 271 – Telex 91544).

Registrations of British, Community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the week ended Friday, 2 January 1976.
BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film	Registered no.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
Penelope Pulls It Off	BR/E 38406C/3/1/81	84	30 December	Target International Pictures Ltd.	Elsinore Films Ltd., Kings Langley and Hardenberg and Co., Hamburg
Dawnbreakers	BR/E 38408/3/1/81	32	2 January	Hemdale International Films Ltd.	Cassius Film Productions Ltd.
Movietone News 2430	BR/E 38338/3/1/81	8	2 January	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			COMMUNITY		
Erotic Dreams	EC 38405/3/1/81	65	30 December	Cinecenta Film Distributors Ltd.	Paris Cannes Production, Paris
			FOREIGN		
Rolf Harris Introduces	F 38403	20	29 December	Children's Film Foundation Ltd.	Anvil Film and Recording Group Ltd., England
Sweet Sugar	F 38404	83	29 December	Target International Pictures Ltd.	Dimension Pictures Inc., California
Death Dive	F 38407	97	2 January	GTO Films (Distributions) Ltd.	Leslie Stevens Productions, California

Cinema admissions and takings in September 1975

During September, counted as a five-week period, the weekly average of admissions to cinemas in Great Britain was 2.30 million and the weekly average of gross box office takings was £1.56 million. The comparable figures for September 1974 were 2.82 and £1.43 million, respectively.

Business Monitor

The following titles and issues of Business Monitor are now available:

Production series
Monthly at £2.10 each a year post free:

PM 481 Paper and paper making materials for August and September 1975

Quarterly at 70p each a year post free:

PQ 213 Biscuits for third quarter 1975
PQ 216 Sugar for third quarter 1975
PQ 218 Fruit and vegetable products for second quarter 1975
PQ 278 Fertilizers for third quarter 1975
PQ 396.2 Jewellery for third quarter 1975
PQ 423 Textile finishing for third quarter 1975
PQ 1002 Manufacturing industries (total sales) for third quarter 1975

Report on the Census of Production 1972 (price including postage shown in brackets):

PA 354 Scientific and industrial instruments and systems (76½p)
PA 461.1 Refractory goods (76½p)
PA 461.2 Building bricks and non-refractory goods (76½p)
PA 471 Timber (56½p)

Business Monitors in the Production series and Miscellaneous series, and certain Monitors (Nos. SD 1 to SD 9) in the Service and Distributive series, are normally available by annual subscription from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH. Copies of specific issues (including back issues) can be ordered by post (payable in advance) from the Library at the Business Statistics Office, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent NPT 1XG (tel. 0633 56111, ext. 2973; telex 497121/497122 – Answer back BSO Newport), from which a complete list of the titles of Business Monitors is available on application. Back issues of the monthly and quarterly Monitors cost 30p a copy post free. The annual Monitors are individually priced, and the cost of these will be supplied on request. Exceptionally, copies can also be purchased over the counter at either the Department of Industry Central Library, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, or the Department's Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU.

The Annual Census of Production Reports (the PA series of Monitors), and the 1971 Census of Distribution Reports (which are being published as Monitors SD 10 to SD 23, though not all are yet available) can be obtained on standing order from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH, or can be purchased separately from the Government Bookshops or through booksellers.

'Economic Progress Report' for January

The leading article in the January issue of the Treasury's monthly *Economic Progress Report*, now available, explains the significance of the rate support grant settlements for 1976-77 in keeping down rates.

These settlements, which were announced in November, are particularly significant because they represent a call from the central government for a standstill on local authority current expenditure in real terms in 1976-77, and because for the first time a cash limit is being placed on the central government's additional grant towards the cost of pay and price increases subsequent to the settlements.

The Treasury's latest monthly report on the economic situation, prepared on the basis of data available up to late December, appears on pages 5-7 of *Economic Progress Report*.

This shows that although the domestic recession may be nearing the trough, unemployment is continuing to rise at the slightly lower, but still very rapid, rate seen in recent months. There are, however, encouraging signs now of a deceleration in the rate of price inflation, and the £6 pay policy remains fully effective. In recent months, too, the current account of the balance of payments has shown a return to smaller monthly deficits, after a period of higher figures in the later summer. The total current account deficit for 1975 is likely to be around half the previous year's £3,700 million.

This month's assessment also looks at changes in inflows to and outflows from the unemployment register. Two charts on page 6 show that rapidly rising unemployment has been accompanied by rises in both inflow and outflow, and even now, with well over 1 million unemployed, over 350,000 adults are leaving the register each month, more than in the boom period preceding the recession.

The 12 charts on the back page give a broad view of the movements of some of the main economic indicators in the economy since 1973; a table containing the most recent figures is included on page 4.

Economic Progress Report, prepared by the Treasury Information Division, is published every month. It contains articles on economic subjects, analysing or giving background to Government economic policy, together with the Treasury's assessment of the economic situation and a table and charts of economic indicators. Copies are available from Circulation Section (H), Central Office of Information, Hercules Road, London SE1 7DU.

Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in 'Trade and Industry'

A = annually M = monthly Q = quarterly 6M = every six months.

Title	Last published
Air transport: trade by air (6M)	28 Nov. 1975
Balance of payments:	
current account (M)	19 Dec. 1975
trends in invisible transactions (Q)	17 Oct. 1975
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Bankruptcies *see* Insolvencies	
Business names and limited partnerships (A)	30 Jan. 1975
Capital expenditure: manufacturing, distributive and service industries (Q)	This week
Catering trades turnover (M)	19 Dec. 1975
Census of production (A)	19 Dec. 1974
(amendment)	16 Jan. 1975
Chemicals industry activity (Q)	2 Jan. 1976
Companies:	
acquisitions and mergers (Q)	21 Nov. 1975
insolvencies (Q)	31 Oct. 1975
liquidity (Q)	12 Dec. 1975
new registrations:	
Gt. Britain (M)	19 Dec. 1975
N. Ireland (M)	This week
rate of return on capital	24 Oct. 1975
Construction work overseas (A)	17 Oct. 1975
EEC economic indicators	This week
Energy trends (M)	This week
Engineering industries: sales and orders (M)	2 Jan. 1976
Film industry	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	14 Nov. 1975
cinema admissions and takings (M)	This week
overseas payments and earnings (A)	8 Aug. 1975
registrations of films (A)	6 Feb. 1975
Food:	
consumption levels (6M)	10 Oct. 1975
household consumption (Q)	3 Oct. 1975
Footwear industry: production, orders and deliveries (M)	19 Dec. 1975
Foreign exchange: official reserves (M)	5 Dec. 1975
Foreign trade: industrial countries' production and trade (Q)	This week
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Hire-purchase business (M)	12 Dec. 1975
Industrial production:	
index numbers (M)	2 Jan. 1976
N. Ireland index (M)	24 Oct. 1975
Wales	10 Oct. 1975
Insolvencies in England and Wales (Q)	31 Oct. 1975
Insurance companies: investments and assets (A)	22 Aug. 1975
Investment:	
book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	15 Nov. 1973
industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	This week
investment and earnings overseas (A)	14 Mar. 1975
(amendment)	21 Mar. 1975
Man-made fibres:	
deliveries (Q)	21 Nov. 1975
production (M)	12 Dec. 1975
production: quarterly analysis (Q)	21 Nov. 1975
Metal working machine tools: sales and orders (M)	19 Dec. 1975
Motor industry:	
car and commercial vehicle production (M)	2 Jan. 1976
estimated figures (M)	12 Dec. 1975
motor trade turnover (Q)	21 Nov. 1975
Office development permits (Q)	21 Nov. 1975
Overseas trade of the UK:	
direct exporters and credit terms (A)	11 Apr. 1975
analysis of trends (Q)	5 Dec. 1975
(*see also* Balance of payments)	
Pension funds: investments and assets (A)	22 Aug. 1975
Regional selective assistance (M)	28 Nov. 1975
Retail prices index (M)	19 Dec. 1975
Retail trades:	
sales (M)	12 Dec. 1975
provisional figures (M)	19 Dec. 1975
sales, N. Ireland (M)	28 Nov. 1975
stocks (M)	19 Dec. 1975
Royalties: overseas transactions (A)	11 Apr. 1975
Shipping: nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	23 Jan. 1975
Steel consumption and stocks (Q)	2 Jan. 1976
Stocks:	
manufacturers' and distributors' quarterly figures (Q)	This week
manufacturers' stocks: monthly estimates (M)	This week
retail (M)	28 Nov. 1975
Television: overseas payments and earnings (A)	8 Aug. 1975
Textiles:	
activity in the industry (Q)	7 Nov. 1975
carpet sales (M)	19 Dec. 1975
cotton industry production (M)	2 Jan. 1976
hosiery production (M)	19 Dec. 1975
made-up clothing: orders and deliveries (M)	19 Dec. 1975
wholesale houses' sales (M)	2 Jan. 1976
wool exports (Q)	28 Nov. 1975
wool output (M)	2 Jan. 1976
Tourism:	
foreign visitor arrivals (M)	31 Oct. 1975
overseas travel and tourism (A)	2 Jan. 1976
Wholesale prices:	
average prices of selected commodities (A)	13 June 1975
index numbers (M)	19 Dec. 1975

Departmental organisations, etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representations overseas	3 Oct. 1975
Customs notices of interest to exporters	2 Jan. 1976
ECGD local offices	2 Jan. 1976
Guide to Departments	21 Nov. 1975
Official Receivers' offices	This week
Programme of trade promotions	24 Oct. 1975
Release dates of economic statistics	2 Jan. 1976

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Government Sales

Ministry of Defence

15 January 1976 Furniture and general stores

Location: RAF Thorney Island, Emsworth, Hants PO10 8DG

Auctioneers: Stride and Son (Dept. L), Southdown House, St. Johns Street, Chichester, Hants PO19 1XG (tel. 0243 82626)

A sale of some 900 lots consisting mostly of household furniture which will be sold as single items or small lots.

20 and 21 January 1976 Miscellaneous stores

Location: Central Ordnance Depot RAOC, Bicester, Oxon

Auctioneers: Midland Marts (Dept. L), Market Square, Bisecter, Oxon OX6 7AL (tel. 08692 2073)

The lots on offer include 10,400 greatcoats, BD trousers and blouses, raincoats, jerseys, drawers, table cloths, ankle boots, carpets, rags, etc. A large quantity of chairs, tables, wardrobes, lockers, bedsteads, writing bureaux, dressing chests, sideboards, chests of drawers and settees. 1,030 wristwatches. Canvas tentage and paulins, groundsheets and haversacks. Ford estate cars, Austin saloon car, vans, AEC Mammoth Major lorries, double decker buses, minibus, Bedford truck, fork lift trucks, Shelvoke and Drewry 8-ton freightlifter, Coles 20-ton mobile crane, Staffa mobile crane, Chaseside shovels, trailer fire pumps, lathes, milling machines, radial drilling machine, power hacksaws, double ended grinders. Tyres, MT spares, hand tools, wire slings, pallet transporters, gravity rollers, air compressors, Avo meters, theodolites, cine projectors, hand lamps, oscilloscopes, kitchen equipment, Varsity aircraft tooling and a large quantity of other items.

27 January 1976 Furniture and general stores

Location: RAF Colerne (seven miles east of Bath), Chippenham, Wilts

Auctioneers: Hobbs and Chambers (Dept. L), The Market Place, Cirencester, Glos GL7 1QQ (tel. 0285 4736)

Approximately 900 pieces mostly as single items or in small lots and include 45 oak dining-room sets, 14 mahogany bureaux, 49 three-piece suites, 10 sideboards, 104 easy and fireside chairs, 88 Suffolk chairs, nine mahogany card tables, 33 writing tables, 12 8-ft dining tables and 67 other tables. 156 various chairs, 52 single and double bedsteads, 35 dressing chests, 64 bedside tables, 219 single and double wardrobes, 59 bedroom chairs, 35 various carpets and some kitchen equipment.

28 and 29 January 1976 Vehicles and earth moving equipment

Location: Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot RAOC, Ruddington, Notts

Auctioneers: Walker, Walton and Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham NG1 2GL (tel. 0602 54272)

A sale of some 900 lots including 400 saloons, estate cars, minibuses and light vans. 190 Morris Mini and Minor 1000 saloons and travellers. Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow limousine, and Jaguar 420G and 4.2 saloons, 230 Land Rovers, 53 motor cycles. 225 commercial vehicles including heavy duty trucks and tractors by David Brown, Fordson and Massey Ferguson. GMC amphibious DUKW. 90 trailers (10 cwt-21 tons). Caterpillar D4 hydraulic angledozer, NCK 304 excavator, mobile cranes by Jones and Neals, forklift trucks, factory trucks, etc., etc. The majority of vehicles are to be sold as single lots.

Catalogues for the above sales which give details of the lots, conditions of sale, viewing times, etc., are available from the auctioneers from two weeks before and up to the day of the sale, price 10p (postal orders only).

Department of Trade

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Copies of form of purchase agreement, further particulars, plans and authority to inspect can be obtained from the Department of Trade, Room 42, Parliament Square House, 34/36 Parliament Street, London SW1A 2ND (tel. 01-212 8996.)

Offers should be addressed to the Department of Trade, Room 43 at the above address in envelopes clearly marked 'Offer to Purchase "Tideflow" ' and must be received not later than *noon* on 5 February 1976.

The above information is given for guidance only and any prospective purchaser must satisfy himself regarding actual details of the vessel and her present condition.

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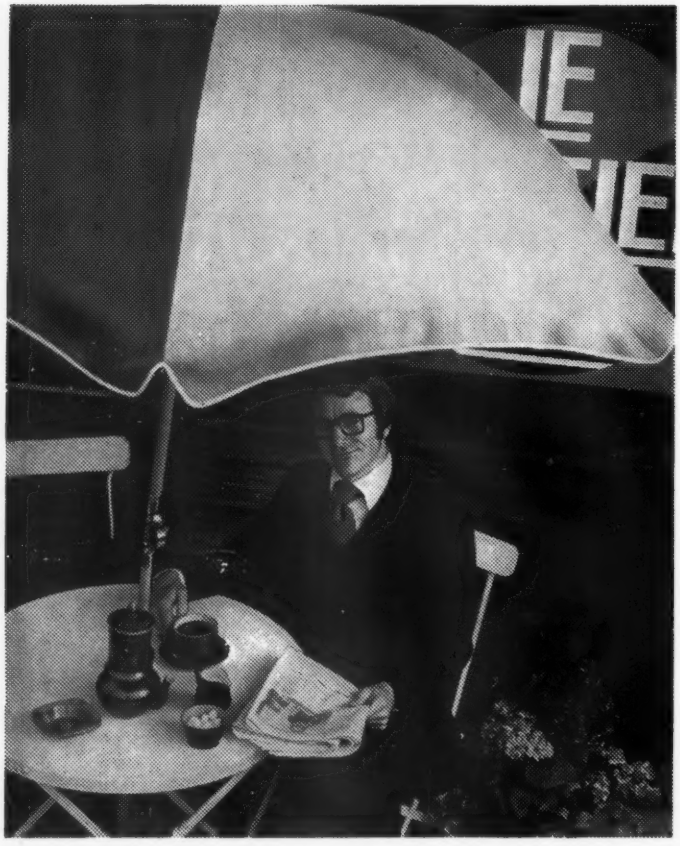

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